

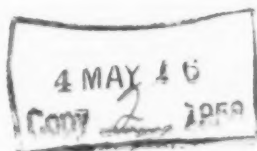
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

# Quarterly Journal



OF CURRENT ACQUISITIONS

VOLUME 15 • MAY 1958 • NUMBER 3



# Canons of Selection

## I

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SHOULD POSSESS IN SOME USEFUL FORM ALL BIBLIOTHECAL MATERIALS NECESSARY TO THE CONGRESS AND TO THE OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTIES.

## II

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SHOULD POSSESS ALL BOOKS AND OTHER MATERIALS (WHETHER IN ORIGINAL OR IN COPY) WHICH EXPRESS AND RECORD THE LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

## III

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SHOULD POSSESS, IN SOME USEFUL FORM, THE MATERIAL PARTS OF THE RECORDS OF OTHER SOCIETIES, PAST AND PRESENT, AND SHOULD ACCUMULATE, IN ORIGINAL OR IN COPY, FULL AND REPRESENTATIVE COLLECTIONS OF THE WRITTEN RECORDS OF THOSE SOCIETIES AND PEOPLES WHOSE EXPERIENCE IS OF MOST IMMEDIATE CONCERN TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

*From the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1940*

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# The Library of Congress QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF CURRENT ACQUISITIONS

Volume 15

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Number 3

## FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

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PUBLISHED AS A SUPPLEMENT TO THE *Annual Report of the  
Librarian of Congress*



Teddy had a lot of dash,  
Teddy had a big moustache.  
Everything was rough and ready  
In the golden age of Teddy.

Teddy shook a pretty saber  
(Gompers ruled the House of Labor).  
Trusts were not entirely trusted,  
Yet were short of being busted.

Buildings bloomed in turrets dizzy.  
Henry Ford was getting busy.  
Universities were growing;  
Hardly any cracks were showing.

Literature was still polite.  
Wrong was wrong and right was right.  
Poor were poor, and rich were rich,  
And no one doubted who was which.

Collars grew both high and tight  
(Man was on the edge of flight).  
Atom bombs were not invented  
(Man was only half demented).

Man was hopeful of Reform,  
Distant was the coming storm.  
Things were fine and progress steady—  
Happy were the days of Teddy!

KENNETH E. BOULDING  
*University of Michigan*



**FRONTISPIECE:** *Theodore Roosevelt. Photographic portrait by Conkwright and Winn, New York, made in September 1916 at Oyster Bay, Long Island.*

*Cartoons of Roosevelt as cowboy, historian, Police Commissioner, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Rough Rider, Governor of New York, Vice President, President, peacemaker, and hunter drawn by William C. Morris; from THE SPOKESMAN REVIEW (Spokane), November 3, 1905.*

## Some Thoughts on the Roosevelt Papers

I MUST HAVE BEEN five or six when I first saw a letter written by Theodore Roosevelt. It had been sent from the White House to one of my great-uncles. He had died before I was born, but he had been, quite obviously, a considerable character. In some way he had been connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway, but no one in the family was ever very clear about the nature of the connection. Usually he was referred to as "a railroad man." As a boy I heard a good many stories about his fast horse, his cutter, his buffalo robe, and even more stories about his collie, "Bozzie." The horse I had to take on faith, since it appeared only in anecdotes, but of the dog there remained tangible evidence—a picture, a collar with a name-plate on which was engraved "For Bozzie from Mrs. Roosevelt," and a letter on White House stationery from the President.

I have forgotten exactly what the letter said, but almost 50 years after it was written I discovered what its author had thought about Bozzie. In the Theodore Roosevelt papers is a copy of his letter of May 24, 1902, to Hermann Henry Kohlsaatt, saying: "That dog is far more wonderful than any animal I have ever seen (Senator Hanna is listening, and wishes me to add that he knows more than you do—which remark I refuse to endorse.)" Bozzie was pretty wonderful. When my great-uncle George took her to the White

House, she counted the people in the room, guessed and barked Kermit's age, and revealed that she would rather die than vote for a Democrat. But at six or thereabouts I was, I think, less impressed by the family recollection of Bozzie's exploits than I was by the sight of that letter from the White House. Since then I have read a good many more letters written by Theodore Roosevelt—indeed, it seems to me that rarely have the aspirations of youthful fantasy been so generously fulfilled as in this case—and I have remained impressed.

It may be useful to show some cause and provide some documentation. One of the letters in the Library of Congress' exhibit was written to John Hay on August 9, 1903. In it Roosevelt described some of the things that happened to him while he was on a speaking tour that took him across the country. At Santa Fé he stood sponsor for the infant child of one of his old Rough Riders, a Mexican named Amigo. With "lighted taper in hand," he said, "I stood solemnly behind the father and mother while the baby was christened in the old adobe mission cathedral. His ancestors and mine had doubtless fought in the Netherlands in the days of Alva and Parma, just about the time this mission was built and before a Dutch or English colonist had set foot on American soil."

At Butte the town fathers had gathered to give the President a dinner after his



speech. "Of the hundred men who were my hosts," he told Hay, "I suppose at least half had killed their man in private war, or had striven to compass the assassination of an enemy. They had fought one another with reckless ferocity. They had been allies and enemies in every kind of business scheme, and companions in brutal revelry. As they drank great goblets of wine the sweat glistened on their hard, strong, crafty faces. They looked as if they had come out of the pictures in Aubrey Beardslee's *Yellow Book*. The millionaires had been laboring men once; the labor leaders intended to be millionaires in their turn or else to pull down all who were. They had made money in mines; they had spent it on the races, in other mines, or in gambling and every form of vicious luxury. But they were strong men for all that. They had worked and striven and pushed and trampled, and had always been ready, and were ready now, to fight to the death in many different kinds of conflict. They had built up their part of the West. . . . But though most of them hated each other, they were accustomed to taking their pleasure when they could get it, and they took it fast and hard with the meats and wines."

Now these, of course, are selections from a single letter lifted out of 100,000 or more. But a few nights ago I went to the eight volumes of Roosevelt's published letters and took three of them down at random; I opened the three at random; and I put my finger down on a page in each volume at random. Here is what I came up with:

First, "Bowen was our Minister to Venezuela; a pushing, rather strong fellow, but so noisy, underbred, tactless and conceited that Hay could not stand him, and finally we had to get rid of him." Second, "And finally—tell it not in civil-service-reform Gath, nor whisper it in the streets of merit-system Askelon—I hunted him [E. A. Robinson] up,

found he was having a very hard time, and put him in the Treasury Department." Third, "I have never sympathized with the old proverb, 'God keep you safely from the werewolf and from your heart's desire.'"

I wish the experiment had not been quite so austere controlled, because there is actually a better quotation about Robinson in another volume. It reads, in part: "When I was President, I cheerfully outraged the feelings of the ultra-Civil-Service reformers by fishing a similar poet—I think an even better man—Arlington Robinson, out of a Boston Millinery store, where he was writing metrical advertisements for spring hats, and put him in the Customs House." To this he added: "It is perhaps needless to say that Taft promptly turned him out."

In the correspondence of Theodore Roosevelt there were, constantly appearing, these flashing perceptions of character and situation; these speculative connectings between widely separated elements like a mission church in Santa Fé, a twentieth-century christening, and a religious turmoil in the Netherlands more than three centuries earlier; these vivid descriptions of a jubilant participation in so many of the affairs of men! Because of these things his letters are fascinating and alive and interesting just in themselves. But this extraordinary man was also a member of the New York Assembly and the U. S. Civil Service Commission, an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, a Governor of the State of New York, a Vice President, and a President of the United States. His personality, his decisions, his ideas, and his actions, therefore, are "clothed with the public interest." Necessarily his papers are a source of information about the history of the United States in his time. And because his curiosity was insatiable, his range of capacities wide, and his immense influence pervasive, this col-

lection of his correspondence is a source of information not only about the political, but about the social, intellectual, and cultural development of his country in the years from 1880 to 1919.

Though there is a difference of opinion about this, I myself feel that in these papers an investigator will find few if any of those moving and exalting philosophical observations about man's last, best hope on earth or in the United States. Theodore Roosevelt, unlike Jefferson or Lincoln, was not, it seems to me, one of those formulators of the poetic conception of our aspirations that come back again and again to haunt the memory and organize the emotions. He was, as he said, a doer of the word, a believer in that salvation which is acquired by works. I do not personally find this a grave limitation in him as a man and, speaking in the professional interest, I think it may be taken as a great and positive virtue. For his papers are filled with evidence about the operations of government—the daily transactions of any government, city, State and, especially, Nation. There are few single sources in which one can more easily find out how things actually happen in our disorderly democratic process—how things really get done.

Evidence bearing on these matters does not, to be sure, lie glistening on the surface of the Roosevelt archive readily available to the casual historical prospector. It lies, more often, buried in part beneath the overburden of the conventional assumptions about Theodore Roosevelt; that he was a man of flamboyant words and claims ("I took the Isthmus") and of large, spasmodic gestures (the voyage of the fleet around the world or the Peace at Portsmouth). It lies buried also beneath the long, distracting letters about the historical method of Thucydides, the ways to hunt the wapiti, or the things that happened on Christmas morning at Oyster Bay. But anyone who takes the trouble to dig down

beneath the conventional assumptions and the shifting reflections of a rapid mind will discover the evidences of a well-informed, resourceful, patient, and incisive administrative intelligence at work on the problems of government.

Some examples come to mind. In the sixth volume of *The Letters of Theodore Roosevelt* there is an appendix written by John M. Blum. It is called "Theodore Roosevelt and the Hepburn Act: Toward An Orderly System of Control." This article is a description of how that rate bill was framed and put through the Congress. It is a clear and revealing study of the relationship between the executive and legislative branches of the Government. It is also an illuminating account of the mechanics by which the wishes of the majority are translated into law in the democratic process.

In the same volume there is another appendix by Alfred D. Chandler, Jr. It is called "Theodore Roosevelt and the Panama Canal: A Study in Administration." This article describes how the agency to direct the construction of the canal was created. That organization, as Chandler says, had to be responsible for "digging, dredging and constructing locks and dams," for the provision of a regular flow of services and supplies across 2,000 miles of water, for the recruiting, training, housing, and good health of a labor supply, and for the government of the Canal Zone. In discharging these varied responsibilities the agency had to "operate under pressures from Congress, labor officials, the press and the American public." In describing this agency and its works Chandler succeeded in putting together a wonderfully suggestive case-study in the art of public administration. The material for these essays on the canal and the Hepburn Bill was taken, in principal part, from the single source of the Roosevelt papers. Yet the studies themselves emerge as well-rounded,

soundly fortified, nicely proportioned analyses of small but illuminating situations.

There is a third, more imposing, example ready to hand. Not long ago Howard K. Beale published his *Theodore Roosevelt and the Rise of America to World Power*. In this impressive work the author has revealed what can be done by someone who is willing to push his way carefully through the records of those intricate transactions that became American foreign policy in the first decade of this century. From his narrative, in which innumerable tiny pieces of evidence are neatly brought into logical relationship, there emerges the image of a President who worked hard to inform himself, who moved toward his objectives with due caution and satisfying technical skill, who kept under control all the complicated weights and balances that enter into the formation of a discernible foreign policy in this country.

This arduous exercise is obviously a valuable contribution to the fuller understanding of Theodore Roosevelt. But it is also, and more importantly, a contribution to a fuller understanding of how the Government proceeds in one of its important fields of interest. Dr. Beale, starting from the Roosevelt papers, moved out to other sources—other private papers, records of legislative bodies, official archives in this country and elsewhere. He thus was able to produce a sustained and comprehensive account of diplomatic operations in the United States in Roosevelt's time.

These examples are cited to suggest the kind of use that can be made of the Roosevelt papers in the Library of Congress. Because he had an immense curiosity, because he had a remarkable capacity to inform himself, because he had large executive gifts, and because he was quickened by a continuing sense of personal responsibility for the doing of the word, his manuscript

collection is a source of evidence on many and diverse operations of government. Here it is possible to find out a good many useful things about, for instance, how a Federal judge is appointed; how the need for a new man-of-war is recognized and how the ship is designed, built, and paid for; how the public domain is protected from the thoughtless and the sinful; how a Senator's wife uses Senatorial patronage; how a Federal prosecution is conducted; by what means the civil and military influences are fused (or left unfused) in the direction of an armed force; how a ward can disturb a county and a county disturb a State, and a State disturb a Federal union. These things, great and small, and the other things like them are what, taken together, make up the processes of government in a democratic state. They are at least as useful for the citizen to know about and understand as are the moving statements in which the objectives of this democracy have been framed. And they are, on the whole, harder to learn about.

Taken by themselves, Roosevelt's papers are a fruitful source of information on these matters; taken with the other collections that lie near, they become far more useful. There are the growing number of personal papers from his own time in the Library of Congress, and there are the records of the departments of Government in the National Archives. Though students have gone frequently to the records of the State Department and, more recently, in some number to the records of the Army and Navy, there is much still to find in those other records—in the Treasury Department, in the Department of the Interior (especially, perhaps, in the forbidding domain of the Land Office), and in that most neglected of all areas, the Department of Justice. In these depositories there is much evidence to be found and to be fitted together with the evidence drawn



from the Roosevelt and other Presidential papers into illuminating accounts of the government at work.

The sum of this disquisition is, in a crass operational sense, that there is in the Roosevelt papers an infinite source of information out of which monographs, definitive studies, and dissertations offered in partial fulfilment of the requirements for advanced degrees may be constructed. And, in a somewhat larger sense, the sum

is that, because the man who brought the papers into being was such a man as Theodore Roosevelt, the evidence will reveal a good deal about how government in the United States works and how in his time it was possible, as perhaps it is in later times still possible, if the same means are used, to make that government work extremely well.

ELTING E. MORISON

*Massachusetts Institute of Technology*

# Catalog of the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Exhibit

IN COMMEMORATION of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt, the Library of Congress has arranged a major exhibit devoted to his life and achievements. Selections from the Library's manuscript, book, pictorial, and newspaper collections have been brought together with material lent by the Roosevelt family and by repositories of Rooseveltiana to portray in full dimension one of the most commanding figures who has ever occupied the Presidency.

Elting E. Morison, editor of the definitive edition of *The Letters of Theodore Roosevelt* and professor of history at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, served as consultant to the Library in arranging the exhibit and contributed his knowledge to the catalog that follows.

The catalog is the work of Kate MacLean Stewart of the Manuscript Division and Arthur G. Burton of the Exhibits Office, with the editorial assistance of Vincent L. Eaton. Herbert J. Sanborn, Exhibits Officer, planned the exhibit jointly with Professor Morison, Miss Stewart, and Mr. Burton.

Unless otherwise noted, all manuscripts cited are taken from the Theodore Roosevelt papers in the Manuscript Division. The Library acknowledges its gratitude to the many individuals and institutions that have lent material for use in the exhibit.

Photocopies of many of the items may be obtained by arrangement with the Photoduplication Service. A list of these is given at the end of the catalog.

## *Chronology of Theodore Roosevelt*

1858	Born (October 27) in New York City.	1886	Defeated in New York mayoralty election contest; married Edith Kermit Carow.
1880	Graduated from Harvard College; married Alice Hathaway Lee.	1889	Appointed Civil Service Commissioner.
1881	Elected to New York State Assembly.	1895	Appointed New York City Police Commissioner.
1882	Reelected to New York State Assembly.	1897	Appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
1883	Reelected to New York State Assembly.	1898	Colonel, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, the "Rough Riders"; elected Governor of New York.
1884	Death of Alice Lee Roosevelt.		

AUGUST, SUNDAY 4.

1878.

I like very much the text over the door of our Church:—"Be ye doers of the word and not hearers only." I am no believer in faith without works.

I have been reading the beautiful Memorial of Theodore Roosevelt. With God's help I shall try to lead such a life as Father would have wished me to.

AUGUST, MONDAY 5.

1878.

Went out woodcock shooting, tramping about twenty five miles through awful places, for the cock are only now found in very thick cover. I shot wretchedly, missing over half my birds. As the day was pretty hot both I and the dog are pretty well done up. Woodcock.

"WITH GOD'S HELP I SHALL TRY TO LEAD SUCH A LIFE AS FATHER WOULD HAVE WISHED ME TO." Diary of Theodore Roosevelt, August 4-5, 1878. (See entry 1.)

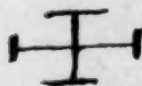
(COPY)

WHITE HOUSE.

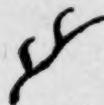
WASHINGTON.

I had three brands -

the maltese cross



elk horn



and

triangle



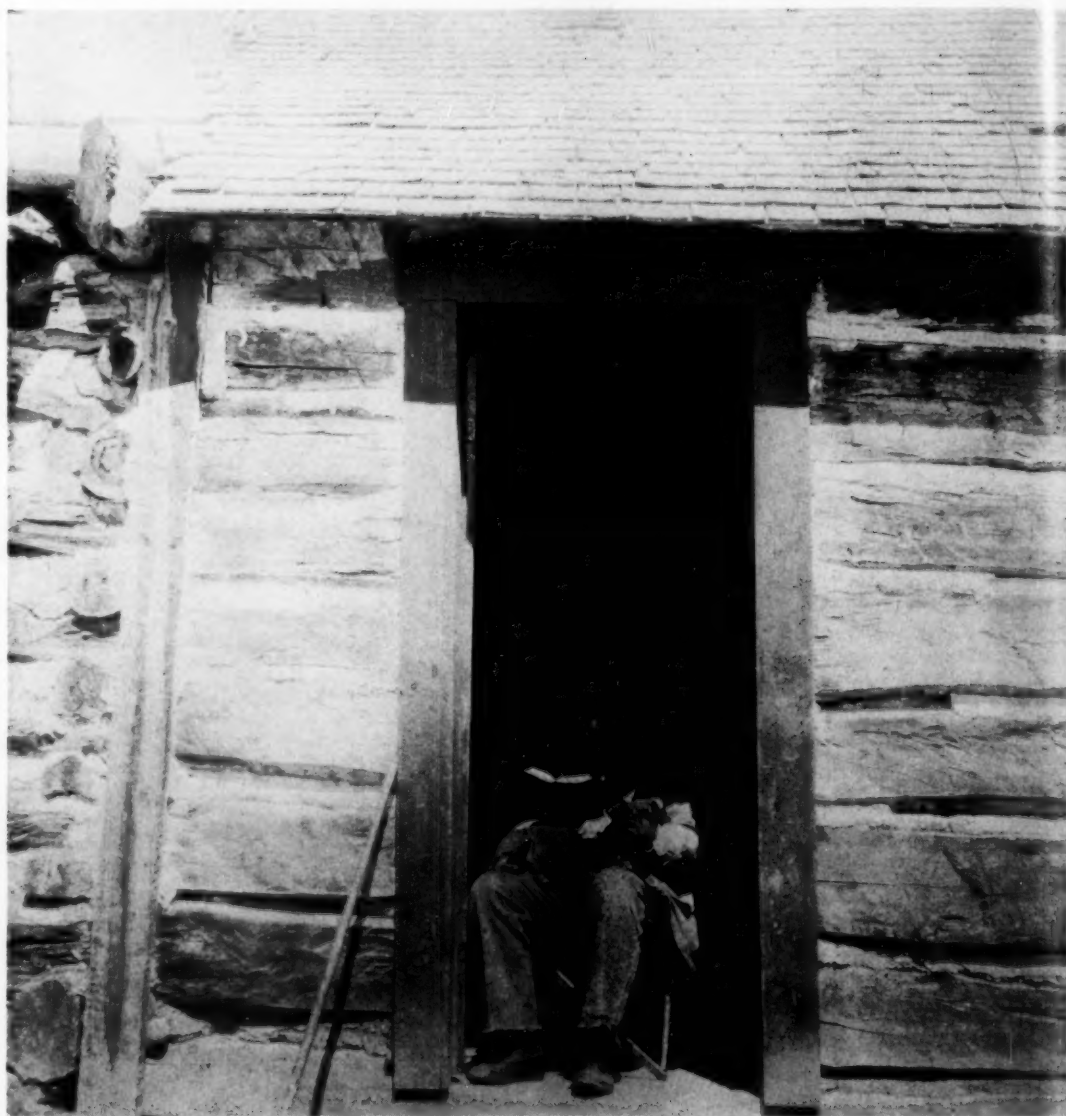
T. R.

RANCH LIFE IN THE BAD LANDS. *Roosevelt's drawings of cattle brands used on the ranch in the 1880's.*  
(See entry 6.)



THE STRENUOUS PRESIDENT. *Photograph of Roosevelt in 1901. (See entry 18.)*





RELAXING AFTER A BEAR HUNT. *Photograph taken during a hunting trip in the Colorado mountains in the spring of 1905. (See entry 25.)*

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1900	Elected Vice President of the United States.	1910	Returned from Africa.
1901	Became President of the United States on the death of William McKinley.	1912	Defeated in the Presidential election as the candidate of the Progressive Party.
1904	Elected President of the United States.	1914	Explored River of Doubt in South America.
1909	Departed for Africa.	1919	Died (January 6).

### *Roosevelt and the Strenuous Life*

#### YOUNG MANHOOD (1878-1893)

1. Diary of Theodore Roosevelt, 1878. Shown by permission of Mrs. Nicholas (Alice Roosevelt) Longworth. (*See illustration.*)

In this diary young Roosevelt recorded trips on Long Island Sound, noting that he "rowed rather over 25 miles" or "went chestnutting with Miss Alice Lee," whom he married in 1880. The entry for August 5, 1878, describes a hunt near Oyster Bay:

Went out woodcock shooting, tramping about twenty five miles through awful places, for the cock are now only found in very thick cover. I shot wretchedly, missing over half my birds. As the day was pretty hot both I and the dog are pretty well done up.

2. Diary of Theodore Roosevelt, 1884. Shown by permission of Mrs. Nicholas (Alice Roosevelt) Longworth.

In August 1884, after spending a few weeks on his ranch, "The Elkhorn," on the Little Missouri River in the Bad Lands of South Dakota, Roosevelt went on a two-month camping and hunting trip to the Big Horn Mountains. In this diary is a brief, interesting description of his companions, his horses, his buckskin suit and coonskin overcoat, the food taken along, and his "battery" of guns. The entries that follow describe two memorable days of the trip, when the sun shone and the hunting was good.

Saturday September 15, 1884:

In morning took a four hour tramp in moccasins (I wear them walking because they make

no noise), shot a spike black tail buck at forty yards through the shoulders. In afternoon as I went out, on foot, through the woods, found a grizzly bear track in a dense forest; followed the trail noiselessly up, and found him in his bed; I shot him through the brain at 25 feet distance.

Sunday September 16, 1884:

In morning skinned the grizzly.

In afternoon M [William Merrifield, the foreman on his ranch] and I rode out on horseback down to canyon; superb scenery. Emptied the Winchester at a blacktail buck; shot very badly; killed him at sixth shot. While skinning him (near dusk) saw a female grizzly and her nearly full grown cub; we ran after them on foot about a mile, over awful ground; I mortally wounded the old one; she turned to bay and M, who was ahead, finished her; he mortally wounded the cub; I put it off and finished it, the ball going clean through her from end to end.

3. Theodore Roosevelt. *Hunting Trips of a Ranchman; Sketches of Sport on the Northern Cattle Plains*. Illustrated by A. B. Frost, R. Swain Gifford, J. C. Beard, Fannie E. Gifford, and Henry Sandham. New York and London, 1885. "The Medora edition. 500 copies only printed."

This was Roosevelt's first hunting book. It recounts his adventures on the Little Missouri River, near Medora, N. D., in the vicinity of his ranches, "The Elkhorn" and the "Chimney Butte."

4. Colt model 1851 Navy revolver. Lent by Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt.

This 36-caliber "frontier revolver" was used by Roosevelt in the Bad Lands.

5. Theodore Roosevelt. *Ranch Life*

and the *Hunting-Trail*. New York, [1888].

Another of Roosevelt's books on the West, this is filled with descriptive essays on the bighorn, white goat, and the wapiti, or round-horned elk. It is admirably illustrated by the noted artist Frederic Remington. Of special interest is an account (p. 111-29) of the pursuit and capture of thieves who had stolen the hunters' boat.

6. Single-page undated typed note with drawings by Roosevelt of cattle brands, reading (*see illustration*):

I had three brands—  
the maltese cross  
elk horn  
and  
triangle

This explanation, written on White House stationery, with the brands drawn in ink by the President, reveals Roosevelt reminiscing of the Bad Lands ranch life he had lived in the 1880's—a life he loved and wrote about vividly. He never forgot the friends he had made there. In describing the life to his son Theodore, he wrote (November 20, 1908):

When I was ranching on the Little Missouri I got along excellently with everyone. I worked hard with them on the round-up; I participated with hearty interest in different political meetings; I took part in the work of the cattlemen's association, and, indeed, was its president.

7. Seven-page undated typed article by Roosevelt.

Recollections of his ranching days were vivid to Roosevelt, and he wrote vigorously and prolifically of his life there. Here he noted:

Around my ranch the wolves only occasionally molest full-grown animals, and never, so far as I know, attack or threaten human beings. They often kill calves and colts, and in one or two rare instances I have known of their hamstringing and tearing to pieces cows and steers.

But the wolves west of the Rockies were larger and fiercer. Typical of Roosevelt's

early writing on the "strenuous life" is his description of an Idaho settler's experience with wolves attacking his oxen:

On nearing the place where the oxen had been left, his dog suddenly pricked up its ears and raced off ahead of him. Stopping for a moment to listen, he heard up the mountain side a crashing and struggling in the bushes and a savage growling and snarling, and instantly knew that his poor steers had been attacked by the wolves. Shouting at the top of his voice he ran up toward the place and soon heard the clamorous baying of the dog.

On reaching a bend in the road he saw before him the scene of destruction. The three wolves had come down the road and suddenly assailed the oxen, which, yoked as they were to a heavy sledge, and in addition tied to a tree, were utterly unable to either escape or make any resistance. The savage beasts had overthrown them and torn them to pieces in a minute, although in their frantic dying struggles the oxen had overturned the sledge and had smashed many of the neighboring saplings and small trees. When the man came up the three wolves were gorging themselves with ravenous eagerness on the warm flesh, while the dog at some distance off was baying them, afraid to come near.

8. Theodore Roosevelt. *The Wilderness Hunter; an Account of the Big Game of the United States and Its Chase With Horse, Hound, and Rifle*. New York and London, [1893].

This book, together with Roosevelt's earlier volumes on hunting and ranching (nos. 3 and 5), is important not only as an account of his personal experiences in the Northwest but as a description of conditions which already in Roosevelt's day were rapidly passing away and as a valuable record of the big game of that area already at that time on the way to extinction.

9. Theodore Roosevelt. *Value of an Athletic Training*. New York, 1929. Opened to frontispiece showing "Theodore Roosevelt in boxing costume during his undergraduate days at Harvard University."

When Roosevelt was serving as Civil Service Commissioner, he published (*Harper's Weekly*, December 23, 1893, p. 1236)



the article of which this is a reprint. The foreword by R. W. G. Vail points out that "In the long forgotten article which is here printed for the first time in book form, he [Roosevelt] tells in clear and vigorous fashion the value of athletic sports in the development of the student." One of a limited edition of 51 copies printed by the Harvard Press, New York, this copy was inscribed to the noted book-collector, Frank J. Hogan, by Merle Johnson, who had "rediscovered" the article and had caused it to be republished in this form.

#### THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

10. Chromolithograph by W. G. Read depicting the charge of the Rough Riders up "San Juan Hill." Copyright 1898 by W. F. McLaughlin & Co., Chicago, Ill. Published by Geo. S. Harris & Sons, N. Y.

When the war with Spain broke out, Roosevelt became a lieutenant colonel (and later a colonel) in the First United States Volunteer Cavalry. This famed regiment, largely recruited by him, was nicknamed the Rough Riders, "doubtless because the bulk of the men were from the Southwestern ranch country and were skilled in the wild horsemanship of the great plains" (Theodore Roosevelt, *Autobiography*, p. 223). After training for six weeks at San Antonio, Texas, the regiment arrived in Cuba in time to participate in the battles around Santiago. Here depicted is the celebrated cavalry charge of the Rough Riders. (Actually the regiment fought largely on foot in Cuba.) At the head of the action is Roosevelt in a scene enlivened by plunging horses, flying banners, flashing sabers, bursting shells, and the blowing of bugles. Despite heavy losses, the morale of the Rough Riders remained high. Their exploits were highly publicized by such war correspondents as Richard Harding Davis; upon their return to the United States they were hailed as heroes.

11. Photograph of Roosevelt by George E. Rockwood, New York, 1898.

A three-quarter-length photographic portrait showing Roosevelt in colonel's uniform, wearing gauntlets and with his hat-brim rolled up on one side.

12. Photograph of Roosevelt and his Rough Riders, by William Dinwiddie, 1898.

They are shown at the top of the hill which they took from the Spanish forces in the Battle of San Juan, July 1, 1898.

13. Theodore Roosevelt. *The Rough Riders*. New York, 1899.

An account of the organization of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, and of the brief but stirring campaign in Cuba.

14. Single-page typed draft of statement by E. G. Norton, 1898, with additions and corrections in Roosevelt's handwriting.

The Medal of Honor was extremely important to Theodore Roosevelt, and his failure to receive it for his military exploits in Cuba hurt him deeply. He sincerely felt that he had earned it and even wrote to Henry Cabot Lodge asking him to get it for his children if he should die. After he returned to the United States and it became a political issue, he fought even harder for it. Later, when the duties of the Presidency required him to present the Medal of Honor to anyone, he always emphasized in his remarks the great value which should be attached to it.

This statement, signed by one of the Rough Riders, quite likely was drafted in Roosevelt's office during the campaign drive to get the medal, for which he had been recommended while still in Cuba. The holograph addition is in Roosevelt's familiar writing:

It was just as Colonel Roosevelt started to lead the charge on the San Juan Hills ahead of us; we saw that the regiment did not know he had gone and were not following, and my brother said "for God's sake follow the Colonel," and as he rose the bullet went through his head.

15. Single-page typed letter, written to Roosevelt on February 26, 1901, by Maj. William H. H. Llewellyn, Las Cruces, N. M.

The shooting ability acquired in the Spanish-American War by Roosevelt's Rough Riders was, in a good many cases, put to further use upon their return to civilian life in the West. Roosevelt's views on the subject are humorously summed up in a letter of December 24, 1900, to Major Llewellyn:

Our comrade who is in difficulties has written me already about the trivial incident you mention. His explanation was that though he had killed his sister-in-law, it was a pure accident such as might happen to any gent, because he was really shooting at his wife . . . But seriously, I do not feel much inclined to champion a man who shoots one woman while shooting at another. A good many of the boys recently have been up for homicide or attempted homicide. I have hitherto done whatever I could for each of them. But I think I have got to draw the line at woman shooting.

In the letter exhibited, Major Llewellyn, then District Attorney, reported to the Vice President-elect on the status of their "comrade":

Under the law it becomes my duty to prosecute him, and I think that from all that I can hear of the case that I will give the sheriff a job, and that there will be a legal neck-tie party with our comrade as the chief actor. I now have 15 murder cases pending in my district with the defendants in jail, so that you will see that my time is pretty well occupied.

16. Photostat of a single-page letter from Roosevelt to Emile Cassi, March 6, 1901; from the letterbook copy in the Roosevelt papers.

One of Roosevelt's great problems while he held public office was answering the numerous requests of members of his regiment for assistance in getting a position or a promotion or commission in the army. He usually tried to do his best for them, and he gave them his reasons when he was unable to grant a request. This is the ex-

planation he sent to the second trumpeter of the Rough Riders:

I wish I could get you a position, but you do not realize the great number of men of my regiment that apply to me and I simply have not the power to give one in a hundred the positions they ask. You see I have no appointments myself. I can only recommend men for appointment. I think in your case, after your experience in Havana, it would help me immensely if you could have some private employment before appealing for a government position, because they are certain to ask as to where you were last employed and what you did there. Personally I have great confidence in you, but of course there would have to be much explanation in connection with that man you shot.

17. Single-page typed letter written to Roosevelt on March 13, 1908, by Henry Cabot Lodge, marked "Personal."

Colonel Roosevelt's friends never seriously questioned his fierce loyalty to the men in his Rough Rider regiment, but there was much good-natured fun about the numbers of them who wanted appointments or commissions. He once began a letter to Elihu Root (June 1, 1901): "Your pain at receiving a letter from me will be mitigated when I explain that it has nothing in the world to do with the Rough Riders, nor with a commission for a gallant volunteer in the Philippines, nor with the application of a worthy comrade who served beside me at Santiago." This is Senator Lodge's reply to one of Roosevelt's recommendations of one of his former comrades-in-arms:

Of course, if Murphy is a former Rough Rider, there is nothing more to be said. I understand that that demonstrates at once his character and fitness, and possibly, that he has been in jail, but nevertheless he shall have my support when Ben-net brings his name up.

#### THE STRENUOUS PRESIDENT (1901-1909)

18. Photograph of Roosevelt by James Burton, New York, September [?] 1901. (See illustration.)

T. R., wearing knickers, is shown strolling, with axe on shoulder.

19. Photograph of Roosevelt by B. M. Clienendienst, Washington, D. C., 1902.

Roosevelt, on his favorite mount "Bleistein," is pictured taking the hurdles at the Chevy Chase Club, in Washington. Bleistein held a record of 5' 8" over the bars with the President on his back. (Elmer E. Paine, "The President's Horsemanship," in *The New England Magazine*, January 1904, p. 598.)

20. Two-page typed letter from Roosevelt to Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., with holograph postscript, February 19, 1904.

The strenuous life prevailed at the White House during Roosevelt's administration. Cabinet members were liable to be summoned for a "scramble" or a "point to point" hike in Rock Creek Park, or might be expected to sit between a Rough Rider and a potentate at a Presidential luncheon. For a time Granville Roland ("Roly") Fortescue, a former corporal in Roosevelt's regiment who had stayed in the Army, was an aide in the White House; he shared the President's love of exercise, though he once received two black eyes boxing with him! In this letter to young Ted, Roosevelt described "Roly" as "an adventurous, eager little fellow, and I like him." The postscript mentions two games at which the President had few opponents:

It is curious that though Roly can—as he ought to—easily outlast me at walking, and indeed probably at riding, having better wind and being sounder in limb; yet in a bout with the single sticks or broadswords I can wear him down and do him out, so that he loses his wind and his strength.

21. Two-page typed letter of July 13, 1904, from Roosevelt to James R. Garfield, with holograph postscript dated July 14. (From the James R. Garfield papers.)

Theodore Roosevelt had first grown to love Oyster Bay when he visited his grandfather there during his early boyhood; and

when he was 15 his father established a summer home there for his family. Sagamore Hill was built soon after Roosevelt's marriage; ever afterwards, when he was away for long periods, he was homesick for it. In his *Autobiography* is a lyrical description of life there. In this letter James R. Garfield, one of the "Tennis Cabinet," received an account of the strenuous life as practiced there:

I take a sour satisfaction in your having failed by some seconds in your house-climbing feat, because I like to think that there are some among my junior friends who are themselves getting a little old also. I am bound to say I have seen no traces of it in you hitherto.

Our imitation of your point-to-point walk went off splendidly. I had six boys with me, including all of my own except Quentin. We swam the mill-pond (which proved to be very broad and covered with duck-weed) in great shape, with our clothes on; executed an equally long but easier swim in the bay, with our clothes on; and between times had gone in a straight line through the woods, through the marshes, and up and down the bluffs. The whole thing would have been complete if the Garfield family could only have been along. I did not look exactly presidential when I got back from the walk!

This postscript was added on the following day:

Last night I spent camping with Kermit, Archie, and two of my friends. We went in two row-boats, and camped eight or ten miles off down the sound. I fried beefsteak and chicken, and Kermit potatoes; we all decided that the cooking was excellent and the trip a success!

22. Photograph of the hallway at Sagamore by Underwood and Underwood, about 1904.

Trophies on the wall include animal horns, deer heads, and a huge buffalo head. On the floor is a bearskin.

23. Theodore Roosevelt. *Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter*. New York, 1905. No. 9 of a limited edition of 260.

Narrating incidents which occurred in the early years of Roosevelt's Presidency, this volume was dedicated to John Burroughs ("Oom John"), who accompanied

Roosevelt on one of the hunting trips described in it. Autographed by the author, the book was presented to Frank R. McCoy, Roosevelt's White House military aide, by Mrs. Edith Kermit Roosevelt in 1924. General McCoy's widow presented it to the Library in 1954.

24. Photograph of Roosevelt by Underwood and Underwood, 1905.

From April 8 to May 7, 1905, Roosevelt was wolf-hunting in Oklahoma and bear-hunting in Colorado (near Newcastle and West Divide). He is here shown mounted on his horse, just before his return to Glenwood Springs, Colo., and ultimately to Washington.

25. Photograph of Roosevelt by Alexander Lambert, 1905. (*See illustration.*)

Relaxing after a bear-hunt in the mountains of Colorado, Roosevelt is shown seated in the doorway of the West Divide Creek Ranch House, reading a book, with his dog "Skip" on his lap. Wrote Roosevelt on a later hunting expedition (to Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, June 21, 1909): "Fond tho I am of hunting and of wilderness life, I could not thoroly enjoy either if I were not able from time to time to turn to my books."

26. Theodore Roosevelt. *A Book-Lover's Holidays in the Open*. New York, 1916.

In the many books which Roosevelt wrote describing his experiences as a rancher, hunter, and explorer, he often referred to the volumes he took with him on his trips and explained why he had selected them. In the one here displayed, for example, in a chapter entitled "Books for Holidays in the Open," he wrote (p. 269):

When I lived much in cow camps I often carried a volume of Swinburne, as a kind of antiseptic to alkali dust, tepid, muddy water, frying-pan bread, sow-belly bacon, and the too-infrequent washing of sweat-drenched clothing.

## HUNTING IN AFRICA

27. Carbon copy of two-page typed letter of June 20, 1908, from Roosevelt to Charles D. Walcott.

For many months before he left the White House the President was making plans for an extensive hunting trip to Africa—a trip which was to serve several purposes. "Down at the bottom," he wrote William Allen White on August 10, 1908, his main reason for going was to be where no one would accuse him of trying to run Taft's job. In this letter to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution he discussed the practical plans for the trip. In exchange for the services of one or two professional field taxidermists to be paid for by the Smithsonian, he would send back to the National Museum a collection "of unique value . . . . It would, I hope, include rhinoceros, giraffe, hippopotamus, many of the big antelopes, possibly elephant, buffalo, and lion, together with the rare smaller animals and birds." He came to a natural conclusion: "As ex-President, I should feel that the National Museum is the museum to which my collection should go." The details were outlined as follows:

By May 1st I shall land at Mombasa and spend the next few months hunting and travelling in British and German East Africa; probably going thence to or toward Uganda, with the expectation of striking the Nile about the beginning of the new year, and then working down it, with side trips after animals and birds, so as to come out at tidewater, say about March 1st. This would give me ten months in Africa. As you know, I am not in the least a game butcher. I like to do a certain amount of hunting, but my real and main interest is the interest of a faunal naturalist. Now, it seems to me that this opens the best chance for the National Museum to get a fine collection not only of the big game beasts, but of the smaller mammals and birds of Africa; and looking at it dispassionately, I believe that the chance ought not to be neglected. I will make arrangements to pay for the expenses of myself and my son . . . . Of course the actual hunting of the big game I would want to do myself, or have my son do.



28. "Face to Face and Teeth to Teeth." Photocopy of cartoon by William C. Morris in *The Spokesman Review* (Spokane), May 2, 1909.

Roosevelt arrived in Africa in April 1909. His first encounter with big game occurred at the ranch of his friend Sir Alfred Pease, where he shot lion during the latter part of April. Here caricatured is T. R.'s first encounter with the king of beasts.

29. Photograph taken on the African expedition by Kermit Roosevelt, 1909.

During the last week of May 1909, Roosevelt and the other members of the Smithsonian African expedition were guests at the 20,000-acre ranch of Hugh H. Heatley, on the Kamiti River, near Nairobi. Three water buffalo were killed. Their horns are here pictured, and behind them from left to right, are: R. J. Cuninghame, a professional hunter; Kermit Roosevelt; Theodore Roosevelt; Edmund Heller, one of the Smithsonian naturalists; and Heatley. The expedition was in the field in British East Africa from April 24, 1909, until late March 1910, and collected altogether about 4,900 mammals, 4,000 birds, 2,000 reptiles and amphibians, and 500 fishes.

30. Photocopy of untitled cartoon by William C. Morris in *The Spokesman Review* (Spokane), May 27, 1909. (See illustration.)

This cartoon, in six panels, depicts T. R. "having the time of his life" as cowboy, Police Commissioner, Rough Rider, Governor, President, and African hunter.

31. Three books from the "pigskin library": *Das Nibelungenlied*; *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, by Mark Twain; and *Oeuvres complètes de Molière* (the first of two volumes). Lent by Mrs. Richard (Ethel Roosevelt) Derby.

The books in this library were selected by Roosevelt to take along on his African trip. They were specially bound in pig-

skin as a gift from his sister, Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, who wrote in that connection (February 19, 1909): "I want you both [Roosevelt and Kermit] to think of me a little when you are reading in some little mosquito cage in far off Africa! I love you both dearly, & hope you will have the most wonderful trip imaginable."

Carried in a light aluminum and oil-cloth case, which, with its contents, weighed about 60 pounds, the books made a load for one porter. "They were," wrote Roosevelt in his *African Game Trails*, "for use, not ornament. I almost always had some volume with me, either in my saddle-pocket or in the cartridge-bag which one of my gun-bearers carried to hold odds and ends. Often my reading would be done while resting under a tree at noon, perhaps beside the carcass of a beast I had killed, or else while waiting for camp to be pitched; and in either case it might be impossible to get water for washing. In consequence the books were stained with blood, sweat, gun oil, dust, and ashes; ordinary bindings either vanished or became loathsome, whereas pigskin merely grew to look as a well-used saddle looks."

32. Single-page typed draft, with handwritten changes, of letter of February 19, 1909, from Roosevelt to John T. Loomis.

The man who was responsible for binding the volumes in the pigskin library and making the case for them was John T. Loomis, a managing partner of W. H. Lowdermilk & Company of Washington. When he sent the books to the President on February 19, 1909, he wrote:

Altho, as I must confess, this little commission has given me much anxiety, being a departure from my usual experience, I wish to say it has given me much pleasure to make an effort to be of service to you, and if the case and books go thru the journey successfully I shall feel much pride in the event.

Shown here is Roosevelt's reply of the same day, a typical "second-thought" draft

in which he changed his first wording to add a more cordial tone to his letter of thanks:

That case seems to me to be excellent. I am immensely pleased with both it and with the books. I shall be greatly surprised if it does not work well. [And added in Roosevelt's handwriting:] I heartily thank you, my dear Mr. Loomis, for all the trouble you have taken; you have added much to the attractiveness of our African trip! With all good wishes,

33. Photograph of Roosevelt by War-  
rington Dawson, of Orange, N. J., 1909.

Roosevelt is shown here in an interlude of the safari, seated before his tent (which is marked by the United States flag) and reading one of the volumes in his pigskin library.

34. Photograph of Roosevelt by Kermit  
Roosevelt, 1909. (*See illustration.*)

Roosevelt here stands beside one of the 13 rhinos he killed during his year in Africa. Eight were of the variety called "black" or hook-lipped, the remainder "white" or square-mouthed. This specimen was shot in the Sotik, June-July 1909. Roosevelt characterized the rhinoceros as "the least dangerous of the four dangerous big game animals of Africa. Any given individual must be watched carefully, however, for his bewilderment may develop into temper and a prodigious charge." (Theodore Roosevelt, "My Life as a Naturalist," in *The American Museum Journal*, May 1918, p. 348.)

35. Double-barreled rifle made by Hol-  
land and Holland, London. Lent by Mrs.  
Kermit Roosevelt.

This 500-450 Holland rifle was pre-  
sented to Roosevelt by friends in Eng-  
land—zoologists and sportsmen—"in rec-  
ognition of his services on behalf of the  
preservation of species by means of national  
parks and forest preserves, and by other  
means." (A list of the 56 donors is given  
in *African Game Trails*, p. 22-24.) Roose-  
velt received the rifle in the White House  
just before he left the Presidency. In his

opinion there was no better weapon for big  
game, and he made extensive use of it in  
hunting the elephant, rhinoceros, and  
African buffalo.

36. Four-page typed letter of February  
9, 1909, from Edward N. Buxton to  
Roosevelt.

Roosevelt wrote to Buxton on January  
27, 1909, soon after receiving his Holland  
rifle (no. 35):

At last I was able to get a day off and try the  
double-barreled 450. It is a perfect beauty.  
The workmanship is like that of a watch. Of  
course our rifles look coarse and cheap and  
clumsy beside it. I can not say how delighted  
I am with it. . . . I have been more touched  
than I can say at finding the number and char-  
acter of the donors of the rifle. Of course you  
are the real donor; but then I am already under  
so many obligations to you that it does not seem  
at all strange to be under another. Many of  
the other donors, however, I do not even know  
except by name. Is there any way that I could  
express my appreciation to them? If all goes  
right and I get to England after my hunting  
trip, I do wish there was some way in which I  
could meet them all at dinner and give them an  
account of my stewardship, so to speak.

Buxton, who had been of great assist-  
ance to Roosevelt in planning his trip,  
replied in this letter:

I am delighted to think that you have received  
the rifle and find it so much to your taste. I  
know it to be an effective weapon, and I trust  
it will prove a good friend to you at interesting  
moments. All the donors are friends of yours,  
though they may not be known to you person-  
ally. All join with me equally in good wishes  
for your success. I am sending round extracts  
from your letter to all of them, and especially  
note your desire to meet them. This had  
crossed my mind, and the best way of carrying  
it out will be that you should promise to dine  
with the "Fauna" Society when you come here  
next year. May we make this definite? Most  
of them are members of it, and those who are  
not, of course, will be included in the invitation.

37. Photograph of Roosevelt by Kermit  
Roosevelt, 1909.

Roosevelt is posing beside his second bull  
elephant, shot in the Meru Boma district  
in September 1909.

38. Photograph of Theodore and Kermit Roosevelt, by Kermit Roosevelt, 1910.

In 1910, less than a month prior to the disbanding of the expedition at Khartoum, Roosevelt and his son Kermit were in the Belgian Congo hunting the giant eland. They are shown here holding the horns of three, one bagged by Roosevelt and two by Kermit.

39. "A Sitter; or, Big Game to the Last." Photocopy of cartoon by L. Ravenhill in *Punch* (London), March 23, 1910.

Roosevelt's African expedition came to an end with its disbanding at Khartoum on March 14, 1910. Later in the month he arrived at Cairo, preparatory to a visit to Europe and ultimate return to the United States. The cartoon here displayed was one of the last of a flood of contemporary cartoons on Roosevelt's African experiences. Typically English in its humor, it portrays T. R., the hunter, in kneeling position with his rifle trained on the Sphinx. He cautions his son, crouched behind him, with these words: "Steady, Kermit! We must have one of these."

40. Theodore Roosevelt. *African Game Trails, an Account of the African Wanderings of an American Hunter-Naturalist*. New York, 1910. Lent by Mrs. Richard (Ethel Roosevelt) Derby. Opened to frontispiece: "Mr. Roosevelt and one of his big lions."

"I speak of Africa and golden joys; the joy of wandering through lonely lands; the joy of hunting the mighty and terrible lords of the wilderness, the cunning, the wary, and the grim." So wrote Roosevelt in the foreword of this account of his African experiences. Written for the most part in the course of the hunt, the book was first published in installments in *Scribner's Magazine*, October 1909–September 1910. The copy here exhibited was given by Roosevelt to his daughter

Ethel and is inscribed: "To the present owner of the pigskin library, from its one-time owner. Sept. 11th 1910."

41. "In Quiet Retirement." Photocopy of cartoon published in John T. McCutcheon's *T. R. in Cartoons* (Chicago, 1910).

Portrayed here in McCutcheon's cartoon is the library at Sagamore. Cluttering the wall are trophies of the hunt—African and American big game. Also fastened to the wall is a spiked "big stick," "presented by King Ujiji," and on the floor a rhinoceros'-foot inkwell. Roosevelt, seated at his desk in an overstuffed chair, is reading *Wild Animals I Have Met*.

42. Inkwell mounted on a rhinoceros' foot, a gift from Roosevelt to John Callan O'Laughlin. Lent by the *Army, Navy, Air Force Journal*.

Roosevelt had a number of items like these prepared for himself and his friends. (Note the rhinoceros'-foot inkwell in the cartoon preceding.) O'Laughlin was a newspaper correspondent, longtime editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*, and First Assistant Secretary of State during the closing months of Roosevelt's administration; he also acted as Roosevelt's secretary in Africa and Europe.

#### EXPLORING THE BRAZILIAN WILDERNESS

43. Theodore Roosevelt. *Through the Brazilian Wilderness*. New York, 1914. Opened to illustration, p. 244: "I did my writing in headnet and gauntlets."

In October 1913 Roosevelt embarked upon what was planned to be a lecture tour to some of the cities of Brazil and Argentina combined with a zoological expedition into the jungles of Brazil under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History. At the request of the Brazilian Government, the scope of the expedition was enlarged to include an exploration of the uncharted regions of western Brazil and the mapping of the much-discussed "River

of Doubt" (later christened the Rio Roosevelt, and, subsequently, the Rio Teodoro by the Brazilian Government). The accuracy and vividness of this "account of a zoogeographic reconnaissance through the Brazilian hinterland" (p. vii of the preface) is due largely to the fact that Roosevelt wrote it in the field.

44. Photograph taken on the expedition by Anthony Fiala, 1913.

The members of the expedition shown here include Roosevelt, Kermit Roosevelt, and, from left to right, George K. Cherrie and Leo E. Miller. The last-named were, respectively, the expedition's ornithologist and mammalogist from the American Museum of Natural History.

### *Roosevelt the Public Servant*

#### NEW YORK ASSEMBLYMAN

47. Three-page handwritten letter of November 10, 1881, from Roosevelt to Joseph H. Choate. (From the Joseph H. Choate papers.)

Roosevelt's career as a public servant began in November 1881, when he was 23 years old, after he had also considered the law as a career. Receiving little encouragement from his aristocratic family in his choice of entering politics, he was especially grateful to friends who helped him. Joseph H. Choate, prominent New York lawyer, who became Ambassador to Great Britain and continued in that post through part of Roosevelt's Presidency, received this prompt acknowledgment of appreciation:

As I feel that I owe both my nomination and election more to you than to any other one man, I wish to tell you how I have appreciated both your kind sympathy and the support you have given me. I have taken a somewhat heavy burden of responsibility upon my shoulders, and I regret that I have, of necessity, had so little experience; but at least I shall endeavour to do my work honestly.

45. Photograph of Roosevelt by Kermit Roosevelt. From negative furnished by Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt.

Roosevelt here is kneeling beside a slain jaguar, shot down from a tree at a distance of 70 yards during a hunt on the Rio Taquari, in the heart of the Brazilian wilderness, December 18-23, 1913.

46. Photograph taken on the expedition by Leo E. Miller, 1914. From negative furnished by Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt.

This shows the members of the expedition on their return from a hunt on the Rio Sepotuba (River of Tapirs) in January 1914. The animals, which have just been removed from the dugouts, include tapir, white-lipped peccary, and bush deer.

48. Diary of Theodore Roosevelt, 1882. Shown by permission of Mrs. Nicholas (Alice Roosevelt) Longworth.

During the period when Vice President Roosevelt was advocating a campaign for "applied decency in public life" among college students—Harvard and Yale to begin with ("taking in Princeton, of course, if it is ready")—he wrote of his own entrance into politics (to Mrs. Eleonora Kissel Kinnicutt, June 28, 1901):

My whole career in politics is due to the simple fact that when I came out of Harvard I was firmly resolved to belong to the governing class, not to the governed, and as soon as I set to work to realize this idea I found that I could belong to the governing class in just one way, and that was by taking the trouble to put myself in a position where I could hold my own in the decisive struggles for or against those who really did govern. Accordingly I joined my district association, went around there steadily, took part in all the work at primaries and elections, peddled the tickets myself, etc., etc., about.

As a result of the political methods which he adopted, he was elected to the Legislature from the 21st Assembly District of New York in November 1881, just after



News Item: "Roosevelt Is Having the Time of His Life." He Always Has It.



He had it when he was ranching in the wild and woolly.



And when he was police commissioner of New York.



And when he served in the Spanish-American war.



And when he was governor of New York.



And when he was president of the United States.

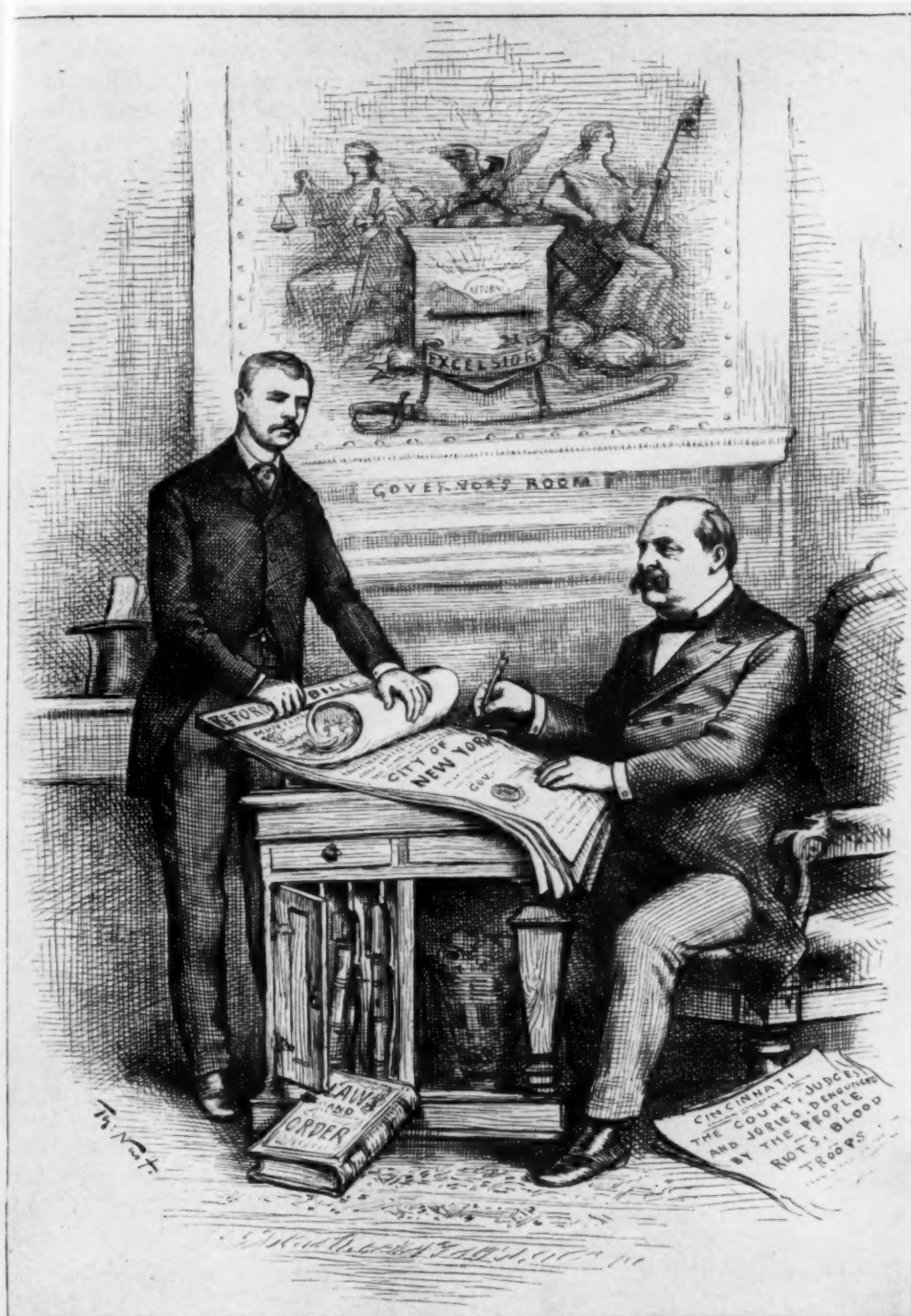


And he has it in Africa.

"HAVING THE TIME OF HIS LIFE." Cartoon by William C. Morris, 1909, depicting six facets of the many-sided Roosevelt. (See entry 30.)



BIG GAME HUNTING IN AFRICA. Photograph taken in 1909 showing Roosevelt at the end of a successful safari. (See entry 34.)



REFORM WITHOUT BLOODSHED.  
GOVERNOR CLEVELAND AND THEODORE ROOSEVELT AT THEIR GOOD WORK.

"REFORM WITHOUT BLOODSHED." Cartoon by Thomas Nast, 1884, showing Roosevelt and Grover Cleveland working out reform measures for the City of New York. (See entry 50.)



CARVING OUT THE PANAMA CANAL. Cartoon by William A. Rogers, 1903, inspired by Roosevelt's decisive action in the Panama crisis.  
(See entry 97.)

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reaching his twenty-third birthday. He had run on a platform which was "strong Republican on State matters, but independent on local and municipal affairs." In this diary, on January 10, 1882, the young legislator set down his reaction to his first political office:

I very much like my fellow members as a whole, especially those from the country; the city members are of a much poorer stamp, especially the democrats, who are mainly Irishmen. The wrangling goes on with great bitterness between the Tammany and Anti Tammany factions, while we Republicans can look on with indifference.

49. "Made Harmless at Last." Photocopy of colored lithograph by F. Graetz in *Puck*, March 26, 1884.

In 1884 Roosevelt, as chairman of the Committee on Cities, introduced in the New York Assembly several bills aimed at strengthening the government of New York City. One of these was designed to increase the power of the mayor by removing the right to confirm his appointees from the Board of Aldermen. The bill was passed. The cartoon here exhibited shows a woebegone Tammany tiger whose nails ("confirming power") have just been clipped and teeth pulled by Roosevelt and Governor Cleveland.

50. "Reform Without Bloodshed; Governor Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt at Their Good Work." Photocopy of cartoon in *Harper's Weekly*, April 19, 1884. (See illustration.)

Roosevelt's work in the New York Assembly established him as a figure of significance in State politics. The esteem with which he was regarded is reflected in this cartoon by the famous Thomas Nast. Roosevelt and Governor Cleveland are depicted working out reform measures aimed at preventing in New York such riots and bloodshed as had taken place at that time in Cincinnati. Although Roosevelt was a Republican and Cleveland a Democrat, the two worked together on occasion harmo-

niously. Ten years later Cleveland, as President, retained Roosevelt in his position as Civil Service Commissioner.

51. "Phryne Before the Chicago Tribunal." Colored lithograph by Bernard Gillam in *Puck*, June 4, 1884.

In 1884 Roosevelt was one of four New York delegates-at-large to the Republican National Convention which nominated James G. Blaine for the Presidency. Roosevelt's first choice for the nomination was Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont. In the cartoon here displayed, a parody of J. L. Gérôme's famous *Slave Market* painting, Whitelaw Reid as the slave-dealer has just removed the cloak from the modest Blaine (the "powerful tattooed man"). Roosevelt, frowning, is shown in the front row of delegates, the fourth figure from the reader's right. The startled man on Roosevelt's immediate left is George William Curtis. The apprehensive figure, third from Roosevelt's left, is Carl Schurz. Both reformers, Schurz and Curtis, were so opposed to the choice of Blaine that they later organized the Independent, or "Mugwump," movement which supported Cleveland, the Democrat, against Blaine. Roosevelt, putting loyalty to the party first, voted for Blaine.

#### CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR

52. Thirty-three-page handwritten article by Roosevelt, "Machine Politics in New York City," 1886.

In this article, published in November 1886 in *The Century Magazine*, Roosevelt made these observations on political machines:

In New York City, as in most of our other great municipalities, the direction of political affairs has been for many years mainly in the hands of a class of men who make politics their regular business and means of livelihood. . . . it is in consequence of the clockwork regularity and efficiency with which these several organizations play their parts, alike for good and for evil, that they have been nicknamed "machines". . . .

Our more intellectual men often shrink from the coarseness and the eager struggles of political life as if they were women. Now however refined and virtuous a man may be he is yet entirely out of place in the American body politic unless he is himself of sufficiently coarse fibre and virile character to be more angered than hurt by an insult or injury; the timid good form a most useless as well as a most despicable portion of the community.

53. "Age Before Beauty." Photocopy of colored lithograph by Charles Jay Taylor, in *Puck*, November 10, 1886.

In 1886, after two years of ranch life in the Dakotas, Roosevelt accepted the Republican nomination for mayor of New York City. Running against Abram S. Hewitt, the Democratic nominee, and Henry George, the choice of the independents, he was defeated. In this cartoon, Roosevelt, in the elegant, even foppish, attire typical of the T. R. cartoons of the middle 1880's, is represented as a suitor rejected by [Miss] New York [City], who chooses instead the elderly Hewitt.

#### CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

54. "The Brave Little Giant-Killer." Photocopy of cartoon by Louis Dalrymple, in *Puck*, July 10, 1889.

In March 1889 Roosevelt was appointed to his first Federal office, as a Civil Service Commissioner under President Benjamin Harrison. Some of the difficulties of the position are reflected in this cartoon in which T. R., wearing a plumed hat and wielding a civil-service sword, prepares to do battle with the spoils-system giant. The giant says: "Calm yourself, Theodore. If you go too far, you'll find yourself jerked back mighty sudden!" (i. e. by President Harrison, who has Roosevelt on a leash). Roosevelt's own view of his task was expressed in a letter he wrote to Henry Cabot Lodge on June 29, 1889:

As for me, I am having a hard row to hoe. I have made this Commission a living force, and in consequence the outcry among the spoilsmen

has become furious; it has evidently frightened both the President and Halford [Elijah Walker Halford, the President's secretary] a little. They have shown symptoms of telling me that the law should be rigidly enforced where people will stand it, and gingerly handled elsewhere. But I answered militantly that as long as I was responsible the law should be enforced up to the handle *every where*, fearlessly and honestly.

#### POLICE COMMISSIONER

55. Two-page typed letter of January 3, 1895, from Roosevelt to Jacob A. Riis.

Before being called in 1895 to head the New York City police force, Roosevelt was offered an appointment as Street Cleaning Commissioner, but he declined it. His explanation was that he

should have been delighted to smash up the corrupt contractors and to have tried to put the street cleaning commissioner's force absolutely out of the domain of politics; but with the actual work of cleaning the streets, dumping the garbage, etc., I wasn't familiar. It was out of my line, and, moreover, I didn't feel that I could leave this work here [United States Civil Service Commissioner in Washington]—in which I believe with all my heart and soul—for at least a year to come.

But in this letter to Jacob A. Riis, author of *How the Other Half Lives* and then a member of the staff of the *New York Evening Sun*, Roosevelt used his influence to bring about certain farsighted civic reforms in New York City:

It gives me the most heart-felt pleasure to write to Mayor Strong to put you on as member of the Advisory Committee about small parks. I am exceedingly anxious that, if it is possible, the Mayor shall appoint you to some position which will make you one of his official advisers. I think you know more than any other man in the city about the very subjects which it is really most important for the Mayor to work at. It is an excellent thing to have rapid transit, but it is a good deal more important, if you look at matters with a proper perspective, to have ample playgrounds in the poorer quarters of the city and to take the children of the poor off the streets to prevent them from growing up as toughs. In the same way it is an admirable thing to have clean streets; indeed it is an essential thing to have them; but it would be a better

thing to have our schools large enough to give ample accommodation to all should-be pupils and to provide them with proper playgrounds.

56. Carbon copy of a two-page typed letter of January 29, 1896, from Roosevelt to Alphonse Major.

As Police Commissioner of the City of New York, Roosevelt left no doubt in the mind of one of his critics about his feelings on religious discrimination:

I have no doubt that you mean well and advise what you think would be best for the good of the Force; but I am sure that the most certain way to utterly destroy the usefulness of the Force would be to manage it as you advise along sectarian lines. If you knew anything whatever about the Police you would know that some of the best men in the Department, and some of the worst men also, are to be found in the ranks of every creed. Anything more wicked as well as more silly than the proposal you apparently endorse to discriminate against men because they happen to be Roman Catholics would be difficult to imagine. I would not tolerate it in the case of Protestants and I shall just as little tolerate it in the case of Roman Catholics or Jews. It is such nonsense that it is difficult to discuss the proposition with patience. O'Brien's creed has no more to do with his being a good detective than Sheridan's had with his being a good general . . . You complain that we keep a lot of "drunken Roman Catholics" on the Police Force. As fast as I can I will turn them out, because they are drunkards, not because they are Roman Catholics; and at the same time I will turn out the drunken Protestants. You can guarantee that just as long as I have any say in the Board, the catholic who does his duty will stand on precisely the same level with the protestant or the jew or the agnostic who does his duty.

#### ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

57. "Called Back." Photocopy of cartoon by Clifford K. Berryman in *The Washington Post*, April 10, 1897.

As Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt resided in the Nation's Capital six years, leaving in 1895 to become a member of the Police Commission of New York City. He returned to Washington in 1897 as Assistant Secretary of the Navy under McKinley.

Here portrayed is his "departure" for New York in a police patrol wagon and his return to Washington in naval uniform.

58. Photostat of two-page letter of April 22, 1897, from Roosevelt to William McKinley; from letterpress copy in the Roosevelt papers.

On April 19, 1897, Theodore Roosevelt assumed his duties as Assistant Secretary—a position for which he was qualified because of his long-continued enthusiasm for the Navy, his writings as a naval historian, and his faithful service to the Republican Party. Three days later he found himself "Acting Secretary" and dispatched a message to the President relating to the situation in Hawaii:

In view of the despatch by the Japanese of their protected cruiser NANIWA to Hawaii, I would like to inform you as to the vessels at Hawaii and those which could be sent there. There are at Hawaii now the protected cruiser PHILADELPHIA, which is of just about the strength of the NANIWA, but as her bottom is foul she is probably not quite so swift; and, moreover, she has no torpedoes, while the Japanese vessel has . . . The Japanese Navy is an efficient fighting navy . . . Within two weeks the battleship OREGON could be sent to Hawaii. Her commander is thoroughly acquainted with the harbor and the island, and the chart shows that there is enough water in the harbor for the OREGON. She would be an overmatch for half the entire Japanese Navy, although they have two battleships of the same class now on the point of completion.

59. *Address of Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Before the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., Wednesday, June 2, 1897. Washington, 1897.*

In 1897 one member of the House Naval Affairs Committee said of Roosevelt that he "came down here looking for war. He did not care whom we fought as long as there was a scrap." (Henry F. Pringle, *Theodore Roosevelt*, New York, 1931, p. 171.) Such an attitude was characteristic of at least one type of reaction to Roosevelt's stirring address before the Naval



War College, delivered at a time when there loomed on the horizon the possibility of war with Spain over her actions in Cuba. The address evoked not only such charges of jingoism, but wholehearted approval as well, for behind Roosevelt's earnest advocacy of naval preparedness lay rare insight into the probable course of future events. Thus two months later he stated prophetically (letter to Captain Bowman H. McCalla, August 3, 1897): "Germany is the power with which we may very possibly have ultimately to come into hostile contact." To which he added: "How I wish our people would wake up to the need for a big navy!"

Roosevelt began the address with a paraphrase of George Washington: "To be prepared for war is the most effectual means to promote peace." He closed with these ringing words:

We ask for a great navy, we ask for an armament fit for the nation's needs, not primarily to fight, but to avert fighting. Preparedness deters the foe, and maintains right by the show of ready might without the use of violence. Peace, like freedom, is not a gift that tarries long in the hands of cowards, or of those too feeble or too shortsighted to deserve it; and we ask to be given the means to insure that honorable peace which alone is worth having.

60. Four-page handwritten letter of May 18, 1913, from Franklin Delano Roosevelt to Theodore Roosevelt.

In 1913 young Franklin Delano Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy—one of several positions he occupied that paralleled the career of his famous relative. Whether or not to divide the fleet had been a problem of great concern to President Roosevelt, and the letter exhibited, written to "Uncle Ted" on May 18, shows similar feelings. (In the following year, on July 17, 1914, Franklin Roosevelt wrote to Colonel Roosevelt asking him to write popular articles on the disastrous effects of dividing the fleet, which "... would bring more results than if a hun-

dred other officers and men in public life were to say the same thing.") Implied in this letter is a mutual problem—the urgency of getting the work done—which tempted both to obviate the regular navy "chain-of-command":

There has been talk even in the General Board of sending six or eight ships to the Pacific, but I have "butted in" and made them devote all their energies to two main objects: 1. Preparing the fleet as a whole in the Atlantic & getting it in shape to act as a whole. 2. Planning to make our little squadron in the Philippines & the armored cruisers on the Pacific Coast do all the damage & cause all the delay possible. The Cabinet has taken the position that we can't move a ship anywhere for fear of arousing the Jap Jingo—Hence most unfortunately we can't move three ships now at Shanghai (one the old "New York") nor can we concentrate any of the other ships in the Pacific.

I nearly got into hot water by ordering some submarines South from Newport! But the men in the Department are splendid & making every preparation possible under the restrictions imposed on us. The Administration policy may work out all right, but we are taking no chances—I showed your note to only one person—an old officer friend of yours & his only remark was "God Bless him."

And a postscript:

I am writing this as I do not yet entirely trust all my office force!

## GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK

61. "And Teddy (Roosevelt) Comes Marching Home." Colored lithograph by Eugene Zimmerman in *Judge*, October 22, 1898.

In the New York gubernatorial campaign of 1898 Thomas C. Platt, the "easy boss" of the Republican Party in the State, was virtually forced, in the interests of victory, to select the hero of San Juan Hill as candidate for governor. Roosevelt ran ahead of his ticket but was elected by a very narrow margin. In the cartoon here exhibited, Rough Rider Roosevelt, the newly elected governor, is shown in a victory parade, riding the G. O. P. elephant



and brandishing the saber of "personal popularity." His opponents are strewn behind him on the slopes of "political San Juan Hill."

62. Two-page typed letter of November 25, 1898, from Roosevelt to Cecil Spring-Rice.

When Roosevelt was elected Governor of New York in November 1898, one of his old friends who sent congratulations was Cecil Spring-Rice, British diplomat. In this reply Roosevelt expressed his delight, though saying that he "knew you would be pleased with my success." Continuing, he summed up his satisfaction with the summer's accomplishments:

I have played it in bull luck this summer. First, to get into the war; then to get out of it; then to get elected. I have worked hard all my life, and have never been particularly lucky, but this summer I *was* lucky, and I am enjoying it to the full. I know perfectly well that the luck will not continue, and it is not necessary that it should. I am more than contented to be Governor of New York, and shall not care if I never hold another office; and I am very proud of my regiment, which was really a noteworthy volunteer organization.

63. Two-page handwritten letter of February 12, 1900, from John Hay to Roosevelt.

John Hay, Secretary of State, wrote this letter of reproval to the Governor of New York, then, as ever, a keen observer of the foreign policy of the United States—and a critic who never failed to express his views frequently and succinctly. Hay was specifically objecting to Roosevelt's published criticism of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, which Roosevelt hoped would not be ratified until it provided for the control by the United States of an Isthmian canal:

Et tu!

Cannot you leave a few things to the President and the Senate, who are charged with them by the Constitution?

As to "Sea Power" and the Monroe Doctrine, we did not act without consulting the best living

authorities on those subjects. Do you really think the Clayton Bulwer Treaty preferable to the one now before the Senate? There is no third issue, except dishonor.

#### VICE PRESIDENT

64. Pen-and-ink original of untitled cartoon by Clifford K. Berryman, published in *The Washington Post*, June 28, 1903.

In 1900 Roosevelt was looking forward eagerly to a second term as Governor of New York. Boss Tom Platt was looking forward just as eagerly to getting Roosevelt out of New York politics, "shelving" him, if possible, in the Vice Presidency. Platt worked toward that end, and Roosevelt did not refuse the nomination when it was extended to him. However, he accepted reluctantly, with a feeling that he was being put to one side, for, as he indicated in a letter written after the election (to Edward S. Martin, November 22, 1900): "I do not expect to go any further in politics." In one panel of the cartoon here exhibited, an unwilling Roosevelt, on the run, is being lassoed for the Vice Presidency by Boss Platt. (Berryman, who drew this cartoon after Roosevelt had become President, in an adjacent panel pictured Mark Hanna in 1904 in much the same position regarding the Vice Presidency as Roosevelt in 1900.)

65. Photograph of Roosevelt by George Prince, Washington, D. C., 1900.

This was taken while Roosevelt was Governor of New York, at about the time he was nominated for the Vice Presidency.

66. Republican campaign poster of 1900. Colored lithograph by Edwards, Deutsch & Heitmann, Chicago.

This has portraits of "Wm. McKinley for President [and] Theo. Roosevelt for Vice-President" superimposed upon the United States flag. Above the portraits is the slogan: "One country [and] one flag";

and below, the slogan: "Prosperity at home [and] prestige abroad."

67. Photostat of two-page handwritten letter of July 28, 1901, from Woodrow Wilson to Roosevelt.

Theodore Roosevelt, essentially a man of action mentally as well as physically, was somewhat restive in the Vice Presidency. One of the activities which attracted him during his six months in this office was a scheme to encourage "applied decency in public life among young college fellows." A large meeting of students and public men held at Oyster Bay on June 29, 1901, was apparently so successful that he wrote to Professor Woodrow Wilson of Princeton (July 18, 1901):

Are you anywhere in this neighborhood now? Could you come out here and spend the night of Friday the 26th inst? There are some matters I want to talk over with you in connection with trying to arouse our young college students, and especially the seniors, to an active interest in politics.

The success of the second conference is implied in this letter that Wilson wrote to Roosevelt after it was over:

. . . we had a most delightful and refreshing time at Oyster Bay. I reached home much heartened in many ideals, and shall not, I am sure, need to be reminded, when the next term opens, to take in hand the scheme we discussed. I hope and believe that it will come to something, and I thank you for having made me a partner in the matter.

68. Frederick Burr Opper. *Willie and His Papa and the Rest of the Family*. New York, [1901]. (With photocopies of six cartoons.)

This volume of cartoons attacking the McKinley administration appeared originally in William Randolph Hearst's violently anti-Republican *New York Evening Journal*. The principal characters were "Teddy," an aggressive little figure in Rough Rider uniform, with a hobbyhorse; "Willie" (President McKinley); "Papa" (the Trusts); and "Nursie" (Mark

Hanna). The general idea in each of these cartoons is that of a McKinley administration dominated by Mark Hanna, in league with big business. McKinley is portrayed as submissive, and Roosevelt as a harmless though obstreperous exhibitionist. Underlying this is the concept of the common man mercilessly oppressed by special interests.

## PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

69. Photostat of 16-page typed copy of speech made by Herbert Putnam upon receiving the Roosevelt Memorial Association Medal, October 27, 1929. (From the Herbert Putnam papers.)

In October 1901 Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, prepared at the President's request a remarkably comprehensive memorandum on the Library's needs. In what Putnam believed was the first reference to the Library ever to appear in a Presidential message (December 3, 1901), Mr. Roosevelt used the information Putnam had supplied about the growing interdependency between public libraries and the Library of Congress. "In these efforts they naturally look for assistance to the Federal Library, which, though still the Library of Congress, and so entitled, is the one national library of the United States." On October 27, 1929, when Mr. Putnam received the medal of the Roosevelt Memorial Association (awarded annually on the President's birthday), he "took special relish" in alluding to Roosevelt's interest in the Library:

The development of the Library to which the citation refers—from one limited in scope and service to one national in both, and in some valid senses an institution of learning—that development was forecast by him in his first message to Congress; —the only Presidential Message, so far as I know, containing any reference to the institution. It was he whose authority initiated that long procession to it from the State Department of the groups of manuscripts—the papers of the Continental Congress, of various of the Presidents, which, culminating

with the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, and what they have drawn to it from other sources, including his own surpassing collection, have made it the richest repository of source material for American History. And I can recall dramatic instances where his cooperation assured enrichment of it in other fields—one instance in particular, where a train containing 80,000 books for us was stalled . . . in the heart of Siberia . . .

His understanding of any such problem was of course instant. No need to explain to him the aliveness of the books alleged to be "dead" (to Theodore Roosevelt there wasn't such a thing as a dead book); nor the function of bibliographic apparatus; nor the supremacy—over any apparatus—of the human expert, charged with learning, and articulate in the communication of it. . . . But there was a *general* benefit of him which we shared with the entire public service: the vivifying influence of an imperative personality, with many scorns, but a great Faith.

Only those of you who were of the Government during that period can realize what that meant. It gave *animation* to a Bureaucracy.

70. Four-page handwritten letter of October 4, 1902, from Grover Cleveland to Roosevelt.

"Your obedient servant, Grover Cleveland," like thousands of other citizens who read about the President's problems in the newspapers, sat down and wrote him a letter "making a suggestion which perhaps I should not presume to make if I gave the subject some thought." The troublesome coal strike, having begun early in the spring of 1902, by October was threatening to cause a winter of real suffering. The President had hoped to appoint Cleveland to the commission to settle the strike, but the mine operators objected to such a "radical." On October 5, 1902, Roosevelt confided some of his troubles in a letter to Mr. Cleveland:

But it has been rather exasperating to have our more foolish friends yelling that it was my business to send troops into Pennsylvania, when there is as yet no more warrant for doing so than there is for Mayor [Seth] Low to send his New York police there. Of course, as a matter of fact, I

cannot send them in at present, when no government property has been menaced and when there has been no appeal to me by the constituted authorities. I would have just as much right to send them to Troy when there was a railroad strike; or to have demanded them when I was Police Commissioner and there was a clothing cutters' strike.

This letter from Cleveland, written on the previous day, contained a suggestion for what has since almost become an established routine in the settling of strikes:

Has it ever been proposed to them that the indignation and dangerous condemnation now being launched against both their houses, might be allayed by the production of coal in an amount, or for a length of time, sufficient to serve the necessities of consumers, leaving the parties to the quarrel, after such necessities are met, to take up the fight again where they left off "without prejudice"—if they desire? . . . I know there would be nothing philosophical or consistent in all this; but my observation leads me to think that when quarreling parties are both in the wrong, and are assailed with blame so nearly universal, they will do strange things to save their faces.

71. Single-page telegram of May 23, 1903, from Mark Hanna to Roosevelt.

Mark Hanna, industrialist and adviser to Presidents, hoped very much to choose and possibly even to be the Republican nominee for President in 1904. He sent this telegram to try to determine Roosevelt's position:

The issue which has been forced upon me in the matter of our state convention this year endorsing you for the Republican nomination next year has come in a way which makes it necessary for me to oppose such a resolution. When you know all the facts I am sure you will approve my course.

72. Three-page handwritten draft of telegram of May 25, 1903, from Roosevelt to Mark Hanna.

In his simple, forceful language, Roosevelt replied to the telegram above from Hanna, the man he considered his only formidable opponent, leaving no doubt of his feelings:

Your telegram received. I have not asked any man for his support. I have had nothing whatever to do with raising this issue. Inasmuch as it has been raised of course those who favor my administration and my nomination will favor endorsing both and those who do not will oppose it.

Hanna telegraphed in reply that he would not oppose it. Roosevelt wrote to Lodge on May 27 that he was pleased at the outcome "as it simplified things all around." "This whole incident," he went on to say, "has served one temporarily useful purpose, for it has entirely revived me. I was feeling jaded and tired."

73. Pen-and-ink original of untitled cartoon by William A. Rogers, May [?] 1903.

This cartoon refers to Roosevelt's thwarting the political aspirations of Mark Hanna, Republican National Chairman and Senator from Ohio. Roosevelt, in cowboy outfit, and Hanna are on horseback; Roosevelt, leading by a length, pulls Hanna's horse along with his lariat.

74. Photostat of pages 24 and 25 of 28-page typed letter of August 9, 1903, from Roosevelt to John Hay; from letterpress copy in the Roosevelt papers.

John Hay's wish to have a record of a conversation he had particularly enjoyed resulted in this memorable account by Roosevelt of his two-month Western trip in the spring of 1903, when, in addition to mending political fences, he renewed many old friendships:

Now I shall sit down and endeavor to keep my promise to write you something of what happened on the western trip. But I do not believe I can put it down as with [William Henry] Moody's assistance I told it when we were dining at your house. You see there was much of it about which I would not have thought at all if Moody had not been along during most of the time that Seth Bullock, for instance, was with me. It was Moody's intense interest in what he called the "neighborhood gossip" between Seth Bullock and myself that first made me think that there really was an interesting side to this gossip—chiefly because of the side lights it cast on our ways and methods of life in

the golden days when the men of the vanishing frontier still lived in the Viking age . . . . Of course my whole trip was interesting anyhow. Although politics is at present my business I cannot stand more than a certain amount of uninterrupted association with men who are nothing but politicians, contractors, financiers, etc. . . . So on this trip I showed sedulous forethought in preparing cases for myself in the shape both of traveling companions and of places to visit. I went to the Yellowstone Park with John Burroughs, and to the Yosemite with John Muir, and to the Canyon of the Colorado with an assorted collection of Rough Riders, most of them with homicidal pasts . . . . Root was with me for a day or two and Moody for nearly a month . . . .

He wrote of meeting old Western associates ("They all felt I was their man, their old friend"); of how, years before, Seth Bullock had agreed to be introduced to the Civil Service Commissioner ("Well, anything civil goes with me"); of how touched he was when parents brought their children to see the President; and of hunting episodes recalled by the trip. The letter is enlivened with anecdotes like the following:

All this while Moody was delighting in the conversations of Seth Bullock, especially when Seth happened to be touching upon incidents in the past in which he and I had both taken part. These would usually come from his dwelling upon some story which would in some way lead up to a mutual friend and that mutual friend's career. Often, however, it would merely be Seth's way of looking at things. Thus he explained the reluctance he had felt as to certain features of his professional duty, remarking, "You see, when I was sheriff first there was a good deal of shooting, and right at the outset I had to kill two men. Moody, I felt like getting out of politics!"

75. Single-page handwritten letter of February 9, 1904, from Quan Yick Nam to Roosevelt.

Quan Yick Nam, a Chinese merchant, had been the President's friend since the days when he was Police Commissioner of New York City. In 1904, a partner of Quan Yick Nam was in trouble and he



turned for help to the President, who in turn wrote to George B. Cortelyou, Secretary of Commerce and Labor:

If I have the power I should like to direct that the Chinese merchant of whom I talked with you be admitted. It seems to me that this is merely a case of belief or disbelief in certain testimony. Now, I know Quan Yick Nam and know he is entirely honest and intelligent. This man is a kind of partner of his.

The Secretary was able to handle the situation. On February 9, 1904, Quan Yick Nam wrote to Roosevelt:

I want to thank you for your honesty and probity, my partner have been admitted on Saturday 6th. last, the partners of my store all of them to acknowledge your a favour have Mr. Lun Sing this change to attend the business in the firm, I wish to see the Commissioner call to the store again then he will to see Mr. Lun Sing in the store all times, I am not only self reform I reform all the partners and friends also, and I will furnish all information to Hon. Geo. B. Cortelyou to run down the wrong doing I will help the Government as I can.

76. Proof of cartoon by Homer Davenport, published in *The Evening Mail* (New York), November 5, 1904.

Homer Davenport, the cartoonist, who as a Democrat had drawn many anti-Roosevelt cartoons for the Hearst papers, became a Republican during the Presidential campaign of 1904. Following a meeting with Roosevelt in July 1904 at Sagamore, he drew this cartoon for his paper. In it Uncle Sam, standing behind Roosevelt with his hand resting approvingly on the latter's shoulder, says: "After all is said and done, he's still 'Good enough for me.'" Following its initial publication, the cartoon "was widely circulated in newspapers and on billboards and became the most prominent campaign document of the Republican Party in 1904." (Albert Shaw, *A Cartoon History of Roosevelt's Career*, New York, 1910, p. 94.)

77. Republican campaign poster of 1904. Colored lithograph by Sackett &

Wilhelms, New York, after a photograph by Pach Brothers, New York. Published by the Judge Company, New York.

This campaign poster shows portraits of Roosevelt and Charles W. Fairbanks, Republican candidate for Vice President.

78. Eight-page handwritten letter of November 9, 1904, from Edward N. Buxton to Roosevelt.

Buxton, the English writer and authority on African game who later aided Roosevelt in planning his African trip, indicated in this letter that he was ready to accept the President's suggestion that he "should cross the pond" to visit the United States:

I wonder whether it would be possible in the Winter to visit the National Park. My idea is to try to get some photographs of the wild animals which I think would be easiest in the snow but I do not know how far the interior of the Park is accessible then. Perhaps one of your responsible people who know it would write to me. Neither my daughter or I mind a little hardship.

This and the next 11 entries (Nos. 79-89) present a sampling of the letters received by Roosevelt during the month following his election to the Presidency for a second term (November-December 1904).

79. Four-page handwritten letter of November 10, 1904, from George Otto Trevelyan to Roosevelt.

In this characteristically charming letter, written, shortly after Roosevelt's election, from Wallington, his home in Northumberland, the distinguished British historian wrote:

You will forgive me for saying that I was relieved, as well as rejoiced, by the great news; for my relief is only a measure of my intense interest in the result . . . With regard to what you there say of the difference between us and you in the selection of the man who is to govern, I should express it by saying that in America the country elects the ruler, and in England the country elects the party; and precious badly it often does it.

A note of envy crept into these closing lines:

There is much for which you are to be envied; and, among other things, for having John Morley as a guest. Thirty years ago I thought him, and Henry Sidgwick the most delightful company of our time; and Sidgwick is gone. For ten years I sat next Morley in the House of Commons, and it was a great antidote to the dreariness and bad rhetoric which was the prevailing atmosphere of that, as I suppose of all, assemblies. I have never heard from him a sentence, or read from him a letter, which was dull or common.

80. Five-page handwritten letter of November 11, 1904, from Baron Pierre de Coubertin to Roosevelt.

Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the educator and sportsman who revived the Olympic Games in Greece in 1894, informed the President in this letter that the first "diplôme d'Honneur" of the International Olympic Committee would be presented "to your Excellency as the 'greatest living sportsman.'" He wrote:

I rejoice in thinking that my little book the dedication of which you have kindly consented to accept has come out of the press the very day of this great triumph. Here is the first copy. In fact, you are, if you will allow me to say so, the author of the book. Never would I have dared to write it if you had not approved of the revolutionary ideas wh[ic]h I submitted to you respecting the possibility of making every young man—never mind his means in muscles or money—acquainted with the elements of life-saving, self defense and locomotion.

81. Two-page handwritten letter of November 12, 1904, from Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood to Roosevelt.

Leonard Wood, at one time commanding officer and at all times the close friend of Theodore Roosevelt, extended his congratulations from Manila on the results of the election:

You certainly should feel exceedingly proud of the vindication of your acts by the finding of the people.

82. Two-page typed letter of November 16, 1904, from W. Sloan Simpson to Roosevelt.

A few days after the election the President wrote to two Texas friends that he would like to have a holiday in the spring—"the first I will have had for four years." There were certain stipulations: he wanted no crowd—"I do not wish to have it made a spectacle"—and he could not risk having the hunt a failure. This reply is from W. Sloan Simpson, a Texan who had left Harvard to serve under Roosevelt with the Rough Riders:

Last night, Colonel Lyon and myself got together and outlined our itinerary. Of course, we realize that you cannot afford to spend your vacation on a hunt which is a failure, and, therefore, we are going to do our best to make this one a grand success, both for jack-rabbits, wolves and bears. I feel fairly confident when I say that we will make a success of it, as there are lots of the aforementioned animals in this State, and, although the State is large, I think we can run them down. You need not be worried about the horses, as I know you can ride anything I can ride, and I can ride pretty nearly anything anybody else can.

83. Two-page handwritten letter of November 16, 1904, from Vio Katsutoki Sakai to Roosevelt.

From Manchuria, China, came these congratulations from a Japanese teacher who had known the President in Washington and was then on duty with the Japanese Second Army Headquarters by order of the United States Government. He wrote to remind Roosevelt that he had predicted that he "will take the chair of Presidency three times."

84. Two-page handwritten letter of November 17, 1904, from Owen Wister to Roosevelt.

From Philadelphia Owen Wister, author of note and intimate friend of the President, wrote to say how disturbed he was at the disloyalty of contemporary "egg-heads":

Not since the day when you changed from Vice President into President have I been so deeply moved by your destiny; in fact, I do not think that any event at all, public or personal, has moved me since then so much as has this election. Furthermore, nothing between these two events has angered me more than the treatment you have received from the very people upon whose trust, support, and if necessary upon whose patience and faith, you had every right to count; I mean the people of our own world, the educated gentlefolk of our country. If there is a class who should have been loyal to you, it is they. . . . These so particular friends of ours are the mental children of those who couldn't be satisfied with Lincoln until he was dead, & then raised him to the skies.

Reverting to his pleasure over the landslide of votes of the common people, Winter wrote:

As I read this letter over, it seems cold and priggish—Well, my eyes grew perfectly dim when I read those later election returns and felt how the great national heart had united to beat for you. *It understands!* It was not this or that policy, nor the rough riders, nor any fact or act, but your own self that caused that heartbeat.

85. Twenty-two page handwritten letter of November 20, 1904, from George Kennan to Roosevelt.

In this letter George Kennan (1845–1924), explorer, journalist, and informed student of Russian affairs, described his recent experiences and sent hand-drawn maps to illustrate the battles he had recently seen in the Russo-Japanese War. Writing from Port Arthur, in Manchuria, then under siege by the Japanese, that “the world has no conception, as yet, of the gigantic magnitude of the siege operations that are in progress here, nor the immense strength of the positions against which they are directed,” Kennan reported that the “Russians pay no attention whatever to the provisions of the Red Cross Geneva convention and fire at every living thing that shows itself outside the trenches.” He went on to sketch this picture of the new warfare:

Imagine that the Russians are holding the White House, and are trying, with rifle fire and hand-grenades, to dislodge a party of Japanese sappers who have established themselves in the eastern portico, not more than 50 feet from the East Room. Imagine that on the back side of Capitol Hill, in a ravine wholly out of sight of the White House, there is a battery of Japanese siege mortars. You would think it absolutely impracticable for these gunners who cannot even see the city of Washington, to throw shells into the main body of the White House over the heads of their comrades at the eastern entrance without great danger of injuring the latter; and yet I saw a Japanese battery do precisely this thing with a certainty and precision that it was a delight to witness.

86. Single-page handwritten letter of November 30, 1904, from Richard Watson Gilder to Roosevelt.

Among many New York publishers who were soliciting writings—anything in the way of a manuscript—from the prolific President was Richard Watson Gilder, editor of *The Century Magazine*. He sent this hint to the historian in the White House:

In the meantime I daresay you are bothered with all sorts of literary propositions. We hesitate to bother you in this way & yet otherwise you may conclude we are not interested. Indeed we only wish you would consider that the Century & the Century Co. are deeply desirous of publishing anything you may in the future feel like writing.

Gilder had a number of specific topics to propose:

We have now thrown in our way all President Grants papers, for a life, if desired. Does that interest you? The same is true of George Rogers Clark: — ? — I hinted lately at Frederick the Great. There are rumors of a history of the United States! — Eh. Eh. If you do not care to write about this; perhaps you may be willing to talk a bit—when I come down, as I hope, to the Civil Service R[eform] A[s]sociation].

87. Four-page handwritten letter of November 30, 1904, from Lord (George Nathaniel) Curzon to Roosevelt.

Curzon, Viceroy and Governor General of India, was at the Suez Canal on his way

back to his post when he wrote the President this letter to congratulate him on his "reelection":

Now that I am sailing away eastward to resume my Presidential chair and you have perhaps more leisure in yours may I send one line to say how heartily I rejoiced at the overwhelming recognition given by your countrymen to integrity courage and unflinching purpose. "Nothing too big and nothing too small" is my motto for the duties of high office and I like at a distance to contemplate so virile & triumphant a vindication of its truth.

88. Two-page handwritten letter of December 1, 1904, from Frederick MacMonnies to Roosevelt.

Frederick MacMonnies, American sculptor residing in France, had asked permission to make a statuette of the President in uniform jumping a fence astride a long-tailed horse. Roosevelt objected that "it would be better to put me in khaki and not to have me jumping the fence. Horses I jump fences with have short tails. The horses I rode in the war had long tails." MacMonnies replied:

The design of the Statuette as far as I have gone, represents you in khaki uniform mounted on a rearing or galloping long-tailed American horse.

The photograph I mentioned of yourself on horseback jumping a fence, only suggested to me that some other fine action might be used, and which in combination with the war clothes, would give a synthetic forcefulness corresponding to the popular ideal while still remaining within the lines of truth.

I shall therefore be most grateful if you will have the kindness to let me have the war clothes.

89. Sixteen-page handwritten letter of December 7, 1904, from Sir Cecil Spring-Rice to Roosevelt.

From the British Embassy at St. Petersburg, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, who had been best man at Theodore Roosevelt's wedding to Edith Carow in St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London, in 1886, wrote that he was "still chortling with delight at the results of the election." He also sup-

plied an interesting description of the influence of one of Roosevelt's friends:

The Kaiser has enormous influence here & has through the Russian & German military attachés direct access to the Emperor's ear—which he uses frequently. At present he simply detests England (because we are so rude to him). The King of Sweden says he is certain that the warnings about the North Sea came direct from Kaiser Wilhelm . . . . Of course the policy of K. Wilhelm is a secret to nobody now. He is to have the hegemony of Western Europe, and leave the East to Russia. At home he is to crush the Socialists and liberals with the sympathy & support of Russia whom in turn he is to help to crush her own internal enemies. He is to be the central telephone office in which all wires meet & which have no cross connection and everything that passes is to pass through him. He has won an almost phenomenal success here. In a year he has absolutely put an end to the national opposition of the Slavs to the Germans and the personal dislike of the Emperor to himself. He is now & is likely to remain for some time, the arbiter of the fate of Russia. He can now afford to turn his attention to England & America. But of course he would prefer France.

90. List of people to whom Roosevelt wrote 113 letters during the week of November 29–December 5, 1904.

The correspondents include: John Hay, William G. McAdoo, John Willis, James Ford Rhodes, Cardinal Gibbons, Brander Matthews, Albert Shaw, J. G. Cannon, John T. McCutcheon, Kermit Roosevelt, Nicholas Murray Butler, Andrew Carnegie, Richard Watson Gilder, Owen Wister, Booth Tarkington, William Allen White, Thomas C. Platt, Joseph B. Foraker, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jacob Riis, Lyman Abbott, Dora Watkins ("Darling Dolly," Roosevelt's childhood nurse), and many others. Included in the exhibit is a letterbook containing letterpress copies of the letters sent, together with a letterpress machine.

91. Photograph of Roosevelt by Charles Parker, Washington, D. C., 1905.

This was taken just before Roosevelt's inauguration in March 1905.



92. Single-page handwritten letter of March 3, 1905, from John Hay to Roosevelt.

John Hay, Lincoln's secretary and biographer and Theodore Roosevelt's Secretary of State and close friend, was well aware of the President's admiration for "the most real of the dead Presidents" and of his influence upon Roosevelt. (As witnessed, for example in a letter the latter wrote to his son, Theodore, Jr., on October 4, 1903, in which he said: "I must not only be as resolute as Abraham Lincoln in seeking to achieve decent ends, but as patient, as uncomplaining, and as even-tempered in dealing, not only with knaves, but with the well-meaning foolish people, educated and uneducated, who by their unwisdom give the knaves their chance.") On the eve of Roosevelt's inauguration, March 3, 1905, Hay sent a gift with an accompanying note which ends with a final friendly exhortation, taken from the Roman poet Horace, that a good leader may bestow a long period of peace on the Western world. In it he wrote:

The hair in this ring is from the head of Abraham Lincoln. Dr. Taft cut it off the night of the assassination and I got it from his son—a brief pedigree.

Please wear it tomorrow; you are one of the men who most thoroughly understand and appreciate Lincoln.

I have had your monogram and Lincoln's engraved on the ring.

In his *Autobiography* Roosevelt recalled that he often told John Hay that when he wore "such a ring on such an occasion I bound myself more than ever to treat the Constitution, after the manner of Abraham Lincoln, as a document which put human rights above property rights when the two conflicted."

93. "The Great American Durbar." Pen-and-ink original of cartoon by William A. Rogers, published in *Harper's Weekly*, March 4, 1905.

In this inaugural cartoon Roosevelt is portrayed as an oriental potentate astride a bejeweled G. O. P. elephant, leading a procession from the Capitol to the White House. Marching on either side are chained and manacled figures representing the railroads and the trusts.

94. Medal commemorating Roosevelt's inauguration as President, 1905. Engraved by C. E. Barber and G. T. Morgan, U. S. Mint. Lent by the Smithsonian Institution.

This bronze "Presidential medal" was struck to commemorate the inauguration of Roosevelt as President in 1901, following McKinley's assassination, and again—for a second term—in 1905. On the obverse are the words "Theodore Roosevelt" and a bust of Roosevelt. On the reverse are the words: "Inaugurated President of the United States Sept. 14, 1901 Second term March 4, 1905." Also on the reverse is the Capitol building and a figure of Columbia, standing. Her right hand rests upon an altar (on which is a cinerary urn), and in her extended left hand is a scroll.

95. Two-page typed draft of a letter of December 19, 1903, from Roosevelt to George Harvey.

How the United States acquired the Canal Zone was succinctly summed up by Roosevelt in an address he gave at the University of California on March 23, 1911, when he said, "I took the Isthmus, started the Canal, and then left Congress—not to debate the Canal, but to debate me." In this draft of a letter to George Harvey, then editor of *Harper's Weekly*, the President described the situation as it seemed to him in December 1903:

I wish to write a word about the Panama business, because in your cartoon, about which we spoke, you got at the root of the matter from the standpoint of righteous national interest. In its essence, what has happened is that Colom-

bia tried to hold up the United States, and that the United States has taken away its gun. Now, if a road agent tries to hold up a United States official, and the United States official is quick enough and has nerve enough to wrest his gun from him, I have scant patience with the hysterical sentimentalist who bewails the act on the ground that maybe the road agent did not mean to shoot, and that anyhow the gun was his and should be immediately restored to him. Still less have I patience with those who, for their base purposes of political partisanship, seek in such case to get party aid by sacrificing the nation's interests.

96. "Held up by the Wrong Man." Photocopy of cartoon by William A. Rogers, in *Harper's Weekly*, November 21, 1903.

This is the cartoon, supporting Roosevelt's action in regard to Panama, to which Roosevelt alluded in his letter to George Harvey (no. 95). In it T. R., portrayed as a Rough Rider carrying a leather moneybag ("millions for a canal"), grasps an armed bandit ("Colombia") by the throat. Uncle Sam, in the background, holds a shovel.

97. "The News Reaches Bogota." Pen-and-ink original of cartoon by William A. Rogers, published in *The New York Herald*, November 15, 1903. (See illustration.)

Here Roosevelt is portrayed as a gigantic figure standing in the Caribbean at the isthmus of Panama, commencing to dig a canal. He has just thrown the first shovelful over the mountain at Bogotá. Commercial vessels and a battleship are clustered at his feet. On the mountain stands a figure waving a banner captioned "new treaty."

98. Photograph of Roosevelt by Underwood and Underwood, 1906.

Large-scale excavation for the Panama Canal began in 1906. In November of that year Roosevelt sailed for Panama aboard the U. S. S. *Louisiana*, to check the progress that had been made in sanitation, the care and housing of employees,

and the actual digging of the canal. We see him here, on the 16th of the month, operating an American steam-shovel at Culebra Cut.

99. Theodore Roosevelt. *Special Message of the President of the United States Concerning the Panama Canal, Communicated to the Two Houses of Congress on December 17, 1906*. Washington, 1906.

This report summarizes the results of Roosevelt's three-day investigation of the work on the canal and the sanitation of the Zone. The trip was made in November, explained Roosevelt, "partly because it is the rainiest month of the year, the month in which the work goes forward at the greatest disadvantage, and one of the two months which the medical department of the French Canal Company found the most unhealthy." Containing 26 illustrations from photographs and a large folded map showing the line of the proposed canal, the report is believed to represent the first Presidential message to Congress ever printed with photographic illustrations. Included also is the address of President Roosevelt to the employees of the Isthmian Canal Commission at Colón, Panama, November 17, 1906, and letters and documents relating to the work.

100. Medal commemorating the first transit of the Panama Canal, made by J. F. Newman Company, New York, 1914. Lent by the Smithsonian Institution.

On board the steamship *Cristobal* when, on August 3, 1914, she made the first ocean-to-ocean passage through the Panama Canal, were 50,000 medals made to commemorate the occasion. Several of these medals were struck in gold; no. 4 of them, here on display, was presented to Theodore Roosevelt. Symbolized on the obverse is Columbia uniting the oceans. She stands on the prow of a ship that is moving through the canal and holds in her hands a scroll, one end of which touches

the Atlantic, the other the Pacific. These oceans are shown on two half-globes which, combined, represent the world. Above Columbia's head, from which rays of light emanate to enlighten the earth, are the words "Prosperity to all nations." On the reverse of the medal is the seal of the Canal Zone and the signature of George W. Goethals, Chief Engineer and Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

101. Carbon copy of two-page typed draft of memorandum by Roosevelt of June 5, 1905.

This memorandum, drafted at the White House "to be sent by the State Department," is concerned with Roosevelt's intervention for peace in the Russo-Japanese war. George von L. Meyer, the United States Ambassador to Russia, is directed to call at once

on His Majesty the Czar and say that he does so by the personal direction of the President to urge upon his Majesty the desirability of his consenting to the request of the President to have representatives of Russia to confer as to whether peace can not now be made . . . The President earnestly hopes for a speedy and favorable answer to avert bloodshed and calamity.

In the bold black pencil of Theodore Roosevelt is added the following:

The German note to the Czar had been "The President of the United States is the right person to appeal to with the hope that he may bring the Japanese to reasonable proposals."

102. "The Wizard of International Horticulture Makes the Big Stick Blossom." Photocopy of cartoon in *The Spokesman Review* (Spokane), June 19, 1905.

Satirizing Roosevelt's success in bringing Russia and Japan to the peace table, this cartoon by William C. Morris depicts "T. Roosevelt, expert gardener" watering the "big stick," from which sprouts an olive branch.

103. Photograph of peace negotiators by Underwood and Underwood, 1905.

Roosevelt is shown with Russian and Japanese peace delegates on board the Presidential yacht *Mayflower*, August 5, 1905. From left to right: Count Witte, Baron Rosen, Roosevelt, Baron Komura, and Minister Takahira.

104. Six-page handwritten letter of November 6, 1905, from Henry Adams to Roosevelt.

Henry Adams, Roosevelt's neighbor in Lafayette Square and frequent dinner guest at the White House, wrote this "Private and Personal" note to the President to congratulate him on his success at the Portsmouth Peace Conference:

You have established a record as the best herder of Emperors since Napoleon. I should long ago have written you my gratitude had not men—and women—taught me to hold my tongue before my betters. On public affairs I am still a scholar, not a professor; and when I think I know enough to help you, I will do it; but for the present I am bothered most by private matters. You have taught us how to herd Emperors, but also you have shown that, of all cattle, Emperors are most easily herded. I need your views about the relative docility of Kings, Presidents of South American Republics, Railway Presidents and Senators.

105. Two-page typed draft of cable of December 3, 1906, from Roosevelt to the Nobel Committee, with numerous handwritten changes.

This draft of Roosevelt's reply to the Nobel Committee, much interlineated both in pen and pencil, shows his first and second thoughts and his always careful editing. He had received the prize for the negotiations which led up to the peace between Russia and Japan at the Portsmouth Peace Conference in 1905. In acknowledgment, he wrote:

I am profoundly moved and touched by the signal honor shown me thru your body in conferring upon me the Nobel peace prize. There is no gift I could appreciate more; and I wish it were in my power fully to express my gratitude.

He felt that while he did not act officially as President of the United States, it was nevertheless only because he was President that he was able to act at all. The changes in the draft show that his first thought was to use the \$40,000 prize money for the recreation of the men "engaged in digging the great inter-oceanic canal on the Isthmus of Panama." A second and more lasting thought was for the laboring men of his own country:

What I did I was able to accomplish only as the representative of the Nation of which for the time being I am President. After much thought I have concluded that the best and most fitting way to apply the amount of the prize is by using it as a foundation to establish at Washington a permanent Industrial Peace Committee.

106. "The Art Critic." Colored lithograph by C. Hassman in *Puck*, February 20, 1907.

This cartoon lampoons the recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize of 1906. Hassman drew a diminutive T. R. in Rough Rider garb, the prize protruding from his hip pocket, standing before an immense portrait of George Washington and busily engaged in altering its inscription to read: "Second in war, second in peace, and second in the hearts of his countrymen."

107. Photocopy of cartoon in *T. R. in Cartoon*, edited by Raymond Gros (New York, Akron, Chicago, 1910).

This caricature of Roosevelt in a cut-away, drawn by the famous Enrico Caruso, looks almost as much like the tenor as it does like the presumed subject.

108. Printed copy of Executive Order dated May 23, 1906.

The Library of Congress was a topic for discussion as the proper repository for Presidential papers during Roosevelt's Presidency when, in accordance with an Act of Congress, he authorized the transfer from the State Department to the Library of the enormously valuable papers of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson,

James Madison, and James Monroe. Exhibited here is a copy of an Executive Order transferring additional "Historical Archives." Roosevelt's views with regard to his own papers were given in a letter he wrote on December 5, 1916, to his friend Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress:

Mrs. Roosevelt and I have been talking over the disposition of my great mass of papers. They include, in immense numbers, copies of my letters and of letters to me while I was President; also letters from sovereigns, &c. &c. They ought to be in the Congressional Library.

109. Single-page typed letter of June 20, 1906, from Elihu Root to Roosevelt.

The extravagant, formal messages drafted in the State Department to be sent by the President to foreign monarchs on special occasions were not always in the simple, direct language Roosevelt himself would have chosen. However, he soon became adjusted to the ponderosities demanded by protocol and signed the messages. Elihu Root took this opportunity to have a bit of good-natured fun at the President's expense:

I observe by a specimen of your correspondence which is just passing under my eye that you are much excited over the fact that Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Mavriekievna, Consort of His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantin Constantinovitch was, on the 11th of this month happily delivered of a daughter, who is receiving the name of Vera. Permit me to call your attention to the difference between your treatment of this interesting and important topic and the letter written by you when His Royal American Highness the Honorable James W. Wadsworth, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, was delivered of a beef bill.

110. "Kikt-out." Photocopy of cartoon by William C. Morris in *The Spokesman Review* (Spokane), August 27, 1906.

On August 27, 1906, Roosevelt directed the Public Printer thereafter to print all government publications of the executive departments in a style according with the recommendations of the Simplified Spell-



ing Board. Suggested changes involved some 300 words. Typical revisions were the substitution of a final "t" for "ed" in such words as "dashed," and the use of "thoroly" for "thoroughly." Opportunity was thus given to the public wits. The New York *Evening Post*, for instance, declared that this was one of the occasions when "That pioneer phonetic speller Artemus Ward would have said 'This is 2 mutch.'" Cartoons appeared in the hundreds. Typical is the one here exhibited in which the President is depicted booting Webster's dictionary out of the White House. When Congress was confronted with the President's annual message printed in the new orthography, it raised such a storm of disapproval that Roosevelt revoked his order to the Public Printer. Later (December 16, 1906), in writing to Brander Matthews, one of the leaders of the reform movement, Roosevelt said:

I could not by fighting have kept the new spelling in, and it was evidently worse than useless to go into an undignified contest when I was beaten. Do you know I think that the one word as to which I thought the new spelling was wrong—thru—was more responsible than anything else for our discomfiture? But I am mighty glad I did the thing anyhow. *In my own correspondence I shall continue using the new spelling.*

111. Single-page handwritten note, *ca.* October 18, 1906, from Elihu Root to Roosevelt.

This informal note from Roosevelt's Secretary of State, Elihu Root, is aimed in fun at the President's order directing the use of simplified spelling in government publications:

Dere Theodor  
Pleas ride this thru  
& git it bak

ER

112. "The President Dictating his Daily Literature." Photocopy of cartoon pub-

lished in John T. McCutcheon's *T. R. in Cartoons* (Chicago, 1910).

This cartoon by McCutcheon portrays the President pacing the floor and dictating to six secretaries simultaneously on six different subjects: "Plan to rejuvenate Republican Party in N. Y., Plan to force re-organization of insurance companies, Opinions on sea level canal, Irish translations, Protest against foul football, Annual message."

113. Single-page typed letter of December 25, 1906, from Roosevelt to Booker T. Washington. (From the Booker T. Washington papers.)

Extremely cordial relations existed between the President and Booker T. Washington, prominent Negro educator and founder of Tuskegee Institute for the practical training of Negroes in trades and professions—an institution in which Roosevelt felt a warm interest. This letter illustrates his confidence in Washington:

Can you give me the names of one or two first-class colored men, good Republicans and who are in addition men of the highest standard, who live in Ohio, and whom I could appoint to office in that State—men who would, for instance, be up to the standard of an internal revenue collectorship or a surveyorship?

114. Two-page typed draft of a letter of January 14, 1907, from Roosevelt to White-law Reid, with handwritten changes by Roosevelt.

Roosevelt's much-discussed personal diplomacy is brought out in this draft of a confidential letter (which he apparently rewrote) to the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, revealing how sovereigns confided in him. He was worried that King Edward VII of England would find out what his nephew, the Kaiser of Germany, had communicated to the President of the United States:

It would never do to show that correspondence to the King, because if he happened to take offense at something the Kaiser had said, as he well might, it would bring me into trouble as

violating the confidence of the Kaiser. The King sent me one message which really amounted to a warning against our trusting in the friendship of Germany as compared with the friendship of England. It never would occur to me to let this get to the attention of the Kaiser. Similarly, I would not want the Kaiser to feel that I had communicated a letter of his, even tho he did not mark it as confidential, to the King. But I feel that you should have the correspondence, so that in case from the Kaiser's side the matter should get in twisted shape to the King, you would be able at once to set him right—even in that event, however, only after communicating with me. During my service as President I have had all kinds of queer confidences reposed in me, and queer letters to me by various individuals from the Kaiser down, but I have been careful not to repeat them because I felt it would be doing merely mischief.

115. Page proof, with typed and handwritten changes, of Roosevelt's address of February 23, 1907, at the Harvard Union.

Roosevelt took great pride in writing his own speeches; occasionally he made as many as six or seven drafts, from the first dictated copy through successive drafts with corrections and additions to the final printed copy. In the case of the speech exhibited, many changes were made after it was set in type. The seventh insertion in this speech refers to his early interest in politics:

As soon as I left College I wanted to take an interest in political life; I wanted to find out how the work of governing was really done. Quite a number of nice people in New York, along First Avenue, solemnly advised me not to join any of the regular political organizations, because I would find that they were composed only of "muckers," not of "gentlemen." The answer was easy: "Then they are the ones that govern; if it is the muckers that govern I want to see if I cannot hold my own with them. I will join with them in governing you if you are too weak to govern yourselves." I intended to be one of the class that governs, not one of the class that is governed. So I joined the political club in my district. I joined it just as I joined the national guard. If there came a time of civic disturbance in the community, or if we were invaded or were at war with any country, I did not intend to have to hire somebody else to do my

shooting for me. I intended to do it myself; and in the same way I intended to do the governing myself, to do my part of it. I want to see you feel the same way. Education is of good chiefly according to the use you put it to. If it teaches you to be so puffed with pride as to make you misestimate the relative values of things it becomes a harm and not a benefit.

116. Single-page handwritten note of March 21, 1907, from Roosevelt to James R. Garfield. (From the James R. Garfield papers.)

Land frauds were troublesome to the sincerely honest man in the White House; he was often compelled to use the executive power to protect Indian rights and property. "In connection with the Indians, by the way," he wrote in his *Autobiography* (p. 394), "it was again and again necessary to assert the position of the President as steward of the whole people." In the penciled note exhibited, Roosevelt wrote to "Dear Jim" Garfield in behalf of a citizen who had a complaint against the government—a citizen who was also an Indian and a Rough Rider! The note is typical of the President's direct-approach manner of dealing with government officials in order to get the most work done in the simplest, quickest manner.

Roosevelt called this process of direct communication "dipping down":

Downing was in my regiment (he is an Indian) and is a good fellow. Will you go over with him the allotted land matter, & report thereon to me?

117. "In Transit." Pen-and-ink original of cartoon by Clifford K. Berryman, published in *The Evening Star* (Washington), September 25, 1907.

On September 25, 1907, Roosevelt left Oyster Bay, to which he had "retired" for the summer, for Washington. In a matter of days he was to embark upon an extensive Western tour. Here T. R. is depicted busy at his paper-strewn desk in the White House, a packed suitcase beside him. His secretary, Loeb, standing by,

carries a keg containing "six speeches" and consults a timetable which reads: "Next presidential special—October." Uncle Sam, to one side of Roosevelt, says: "Bid me howdy before you go."

118. Two-page typed letter of October 2, 1907, from Henry Cabot Lodge to Roosevelt.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts was one of the closest friends the President had. They were friends as young men, they shared a love of history and literature, and—more practically—they were usually mutually helpful in their legislative-executive capacities. In this case, there had been some discussion as to the President's interpretation of a law concerning coastwise shipping. A note of envy crept into Lodge's letter:

This is my sole point and has been from the beginning but I gather that either I did not make it clear or else you did not read what I said. I suspect that the latter explanation is the correct one and I have been wishing that I was either a shrew mouse or an Ipswich sparrow, not that I want to be fed on snakes or shot, but that I wish you to give to me the same minute attention which you confer upon those natural phenomena.

119. "The President's Dream of a Successful Hunt." Pen-and-ink original of cartoon by Clifford K. Berryman, published in *The Evening Star* (Washington), October 11, 1907. (See illustration.)

Published at the time Roosevelt was on a bear-hunt in the canebrakes of Louisiana, this cartoon depicts Roosevelt the hunter, with one foot resting on a dead bear ("bad trusts"). Tied to his waist is a rope ("restraint"), at the end of which is another bear, alive but cowering ("good trusts"). In the background is Berryman's famed "Teddy bear," with a bagful of bears slung over his shoulder.

120. Pen-and-ink original of untitled cartoon by Clifford K. Berryman, published in *The Evening Star* (Washington), December 3, 1907.

This cartoon describes Roosevelt's continuing unwillingness to deal with the tariff question. He is pictured on the White House steps with a prepared statement in his hand, which reads: "The tariff cannot, with wisdom, be dealt with in the year preceding a Presidential election." Before him a "standpatter" looks elated, a "tariff revisionist" chagrined. Berryman's "Teddy bear," seated on the steps, holds a brick and a bouquet.

121. Bronze plaque commemorating the world cruise of the Atlantic Squadron, 1907. Engraved by C. E. Barber and G. T. Morgan, U. S. Mint. Lent by the Smithsonian Institution.

"In my own judgment," wrote Roosevelt in his *Autobiography* (p. 563), "the most important service that I rendered to peace was the voyage of the battle fleet round the world. I had become convinced that for many reasons it was essential that we should have it clearly understood, by our own peoples especially, but also by other peoples, that the Pacific was as much our own home waters as the Atlantic, and that our fleet could and would at will pass from one to the other of the two great oceans. It seemed to me evident that such a voyage would greatly benefit the navy itself; would arouse popular interest in and enthusiasm for the navy; and would make foreign nations accept as a matter of course that our fleet should from time to time be gathered in the Pacific, just as from time to time it was gathered in the Atlantic, and that its presence in one ocean was no more to be accepted as a mark of hostility to any Asiatic power than its presence in the Atlantic was to be accepted as a mark of hostility to any European power. I determined on the move without consulting the Cabinet, precisely as I took Panama without consulting the Cabinet."

The fleet, numbering 16 battleships and with crews totaling some 12,000 men, left Hampton Roads, Va., on December 16,

1907. It proceeded through the Straits of Magellan to San Francisco, thence to New Zealand, Australia, the Philippines, China, and Japan, returning via the Suez Canal on February 22, 1909.

On the obverse of the plaque here displayed is a bust of Roosevelt and the words "Theodore Roosevelt President of the United States." On the reverse is a figure of Columbia standing beneath a flag, waving farewell to the departing fleet. In the lower right are the words "Hampton Roads Dec. 16, 1907 Departure of United States Atlantic Fleet on Cruise Around the World."

122. Single-page handwritten note to Roosevelt of April 11, 1908, signed "David J. Brewer" [Elihu Root].

Roosevelt once said of Elihu Root, his Secretary of State from 1905 to 1909, that "he was the man of my cabinet, the man on whom I most relied, to whom I owed most, the greatest Secretary of State we have ever had, as great a cabinet officer as we have ever had, save Alexander Hamilton alone. He is as sane and cool headed as he is high-minded; he neither lets facts blind him to ideals, nor ideals to facts; he is the wisest and safest of advisers, and staunchly loyal alike to friends and causes—and all I say I mean" (Roosevelt to Andrew Carnegie, February 18, 1910). This extravagant praise was probably regretted later on, but Root's companionship and sense of humor especially endeared him to the President. This is a statement written in blue pencil on White House stationery in Root's characteristic hand, with the name of David J. Brewer, Justice of the Supreme Court, appended to make it look authoritative:

It is hereby ordered that \$2.50 be deducted from the Presidents salary for his being late at the office Saturday April 11th 1908.

David J. Brewer  
J. S. C.

123. Two-page typed letter of May 23, 1908, from Roosevelt to James R. Garfield. (From the James R. Garfield papers.)

On May 23, 1908, the President wrote identical notes of appreciation to 15 of the men working around him: "I have been immensely pleased with the singularly just estimate of the men working under my administration which has appeared in the English *Fortnightly Review*." This referred to an article by Sydney Brooks entitled "Presidential Possibilities" which had appeared in the May 1908 issue of the *Fortnightly Review*, reading in part:

Mr. Roosevelt has gathered around him a body of public servants who are nowhere surpassed, I question whether they are anywhere equalled, for efficiency, self-sacrifice, and an absolute devotion to their country's interests. Many of them are poor men, without private means, who have voluntarily abandoned high professional ambitions and turned their backs on the rewards of business to serve their country on salaries that are not merely inadequate, but indecently so. There is not one of them who is not constantly assailed by offers of positions in the world of commerce, finance, and the law that would satisfy every material ambition with which he began life . . . They are content, and more than content, to sink themselves in the national service without a thought of private advancement, and often at a heavy sacrifice of worldly honours, and to toil on sustained by their own native impulse to make of patriotism an efficient instrument of public betterment.

124. "The Courtship of Bill Taft." Photocopy of colored lithograph in *Puck*, April 24, 1907.

Roosevelt's choice of candidate for President in the election of 1908 was William Howard Taft. Many hoped, however, that Roosevelt would seek a third term. Joseph Keppler, Jr., expressed such a wish in this cartoon parody of the Miles Standish legend in which Roosevelt, as John Alden, stands bashfully before Priscilla (the Republican Party), and Taft, as Miles Standish, lurks hopefully beyond the open door. Priscilla raises the question: "Why don't you speak for yourself, Theodore?"

125. Five-page handwritten letter written to Roosevelt in June 1908 by Alice Roosevelt Longworth.



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THE TRUST-BUSTING PRESIDENT. Cartoon by Clifford K. Berryman, 1907, showing the famous "Teddy bear." (See entry 119.)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 19, 1909.

My dear White:

I must reply just to say that I think you have struck it exactly right as regards Jeffersonianism and Hamiltonianism. I have no use for the Hamiltonian who is aristocratic, or for the Jeffersonian who is a demagogue. Let us trust ~~the~~ people as Jefferson did, but not flatter them; and let us try to have our administration as effective as Hamilton taught us to have it.

*Lincoln, & Washington, struck the right average.*

By George! I wish you were on here to advise and help me as to some of the things that are going on, as I am at my wits' end just how far to go in some of the fights at present; for Congress feels that it is getting safer and safer to attack me.

*But I have battled to the end, at any rate.*

*Theodore Roosevelt*

Mr. W. A. White,  
The Emporia Gazette,  
Emporia, Kansas.

PURSUED!



Nelson Harding

RUMORS OF A THIRD TERM CANDIDACY. Cartoon by Nelson Harding, 1911, reflecting current speculation about Roosevelt's intentions in next year's Presidential campaign. (See entry 137.)



THE ROCKY ROAD TO THE WHITE HOUSE. Cartoon by Clifford K. Berryman, 1912, showing Taft, Wilson, and Roosevelt "racing" for the Presidency. (See entry 143.)

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On June 17, 1908, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, as permanent chairman, made an address at the Republican National Convention in Chicago in which he reviewed the Roosevelt years. At this convention, which nominated his friend William Howard Taft, the President was represented by members of his family—his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson; and his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth. Alice reported to her "Dearest Father" a few weeks later:

I do wish you could have seen this convention. That forty six minute cheering for you was a more exciting [time] than I ever want to go through again—then I was longing to get up and howl and yell with the rest of them—instead of which I looked politely interested & as if I had grown to my chair. For a while it certainly looked pretty bad though the delegates sat tight the whole time—but I was mighty glad when it was all over. The evening of Wednesday I got into a nest of third termers—headed by Colonel Cecil Lyon—and they nearly had me worried—they were so absolutely positive you couldn't avoid a stampede. In fact I had to be very stern indeed with Colonel Lyon and Sloane Simpson. Jack Greenway was there though not as a delegate and I had some nice parties with him and other real Westerners.

126. Single-page handwritten letter of June 19, 1908, from William Howard Taft to Roosevelt, with Roosevelt's reply of the same day.

On June 19, 1908, the day after he was nominated as Republican candidate for President, William Howard Taft resigned as Secretary of War. This simple document, written by hand on lined paper, is illustrative of the easy way government business was transacted with T. R. at the helm:

June 19th 1908  
Washington, D. C.

Mr. President:

I hereby tender my resignation as Secretary of War to take effect June 30th next.

Very respectfully yours,  
Wm H Taft

And one line below:

Hon W. H. Taft

Your resignation is hereby accepted, to take effect June 30th.

Theodore Roosevelt  
June 19th, 1908

127. "Louder, Bill." Pen-and-ink original of cartoon by William A. Rogers, published in *The New York Herald*, August 5, 1908.

During the campaign of 1908, Roosevelt persuaded himself (and attempted to persuade others) that Taft as President would be the same as Roosevelt as President. "He and I," said Roosevelt, "view public questions exactly alike. In fact, I think it has been very rare that two public men have ever been so much at one in all the essentials of their beliefs and practices." (Letter to Sir George Otto Trevelyan, June 19, 1908.) Having secured Taft's nomination, Roosevelt set about schooling the candidate in the arts of successful campaigning and effective speech-making. This did not escape public notice. In the cartoon here exhibited Taft is portrayed making gramophone records "for campaign use," while T. R. directs him to raise his voice. A similar idea was expressed by a type of joke which at that time went the rounds:

"That's a splendid phonograph, old man. It reproduces the sound of Roosevelt's voice better than I ever thought possible. What make?"

"We call it the Taft."

128. Two-page typed draft of a letter of September 5, 1908, from Roosevelt to William Howard Taft.

In this draft of a letter, which was marked "Strictly Private" and apparently never mailed, the President had a few words of advice for Taft on how to run his campaign and a few words of caution about the publicity being given to Taft's favorite forms of exercise. The last letter he had received from Taft had been writ-

ten from a fishing club at Middle Bass Island, Ohio. Roosevelt wrote:

You should put yourself prominently and emphatically into this campaign. Also I hope to see everything done henceforth to give the impression that you are working steadily in the campaign. It seems absurd, but I am convinced that the prominence that had been given to your golf playing has not been wise, and from now on I hope your people will do everything they can to prevent one word being sent out about either your fishing or your playing golf. The American people regard the campaign as a very serious business.

129. Single-page draft of an undated letter written by Roosevelt, with handwritten changes.

Roosevelt's righteous indignation was aroused when anyone questioned a citizen's right to worship as he pleased. In this draft the typewriter keys were used to express his great fury. He called attention to a letter he had written on November 6, 1908, to J. C. Martin, who had written him concerning Presidential candidate Taft's religious affiliations:

To discriminate against a thoroly upright citizen because he belongs to some particular church, or because, like Abraham Lincoln, he has not avowed his allegiance to any church, is an outrage against that liberty of conscience which is one of the foundations of American life. You are entitled to know whether a man seeking your suffrages is a man of clean and upright life, honorable in all his dealings with his fellows, and fit by qualification and purpose to do well in the great office for which he is a candidate; but you are not entitled to know matters which lie purely between himself and his Maker.

Roosevelt also referred the questioner to an article he had written in *The Outlook* and added:

It seems to me that this letter and this article cover . . . my position in every essential point. It further seems to me that no question can be raised affecting the public treatment of religious differences among the citizens of the United States which cannot be met with wisdom, if met in the spirit to which in this letter and this article I have endeavored to give expression.

130. Single-page typed letter of February 19, 1909, from Roosevelt to William Allen White, with handwritten changes. (From the William Allen White papers.) (See illustration.)

On February 16, 1909, William Allen White wrote to the President, expressing the wish "that you may go through the next two weeks as valiantly and as admirably as you have gone through the seven years." Adding his interpretation of the popular mind at the moment, White wrote:

It seems to me that the tendency of the people is away from ultra-Hamiltonianism, and—so far as that goes, away from ultra Jeffersonianism to a condition which trusts majorities but does not flatter them. Why is it that we reformers have no sense? Why is it that when we are Jeffersonian we are demagogues and when . . . Hamiltonian we are aristocrats?

Roosevelt sent this answer:

I must reply just to say that I think you have struck it exactly right as regards Jeffersonianism and Hamiltonianism. I have no use for the Hamiltonian who is aristocratic, or for the Jeffersonian who is a demagog. Let us trust the people as Jefferson did, but not flatter them; and let us try to have our administration as effective as Hamilton taught us to have it. Lincoln, & Washington, struck the right average.

By George! I wish you were on here to advise and help me as to some of the things that are going on, as I am at my wits' end just how far to go in some of the fights at present, for Congress feels that it is getting safer and safer to attack me. But I have battled to the end, at any rate.

131. Carbon copy of remarks made by Roosevelt at a White House luncheon on March 1, 1909, and list of guests at the luncheon. (Contained in a volume of "Press Releases.")

Roosevelt's companions on the tennis court, the members of his official family who accompanied him on his rides through Rock Creek Park and in the Virginia hills, and the men with whom he boxed and wrestled or played at single-sticks were jocularly called the "Tennis

Cabinet." In his *Autobiography* (p. 54) he recalled their last convivial meeting:

On March 1, 1909, three days before leaving the Presidency, various members of the Tennis Cabinet lunched with me at the White House. "Tennis Cabinet" was an elastic term, and of course many who ought to have been at the lunch were, for one reason or another, away from Washington; but, to make up for this, a goodly number of out-of-town honorary members, so to speak, were present—for instance, Seth Bullock; Luther Kelly, better known as Yellowstone Kelly in the days when he was an army scout against the Sioux; and Abernathy, the wolf-hunter. At the end of the lunch Seth Bullock suddenly reached forward, swept aside a mass of flowers which made a centerpiece on the table, and revealed a bronze cougar by Proctor, which was a parting gift to me. The lunch party and the cougar were then photographed on the lawn.

Speaking to his friends at this luncheon, he repeated his great appreciation of the public servants of his administration:

You are here nominally as members, or to meet the members, of the "Tennis Cabinet"—that is, as men with whom at tennis or hunting, or riding, or walking, or boxing, I have played, with whom I have been on the round-up, or in the mountains, or in the ranch country. But really, as you know, you are not here for that reason at all; you are here because you are the men, and because you represent the men with whom I have worked while I have been President. No administration has ever had finer or more loyal service than you have given, and I do not believe this country has ever had an abler or more devoted set of public servants. It is thru you and those like you that I have done the major part of what has been accomplished under this administration. . . . There are many others like you whom I would have given much to bring here today; but there simply wasn't room enough; and so I have brought you here partly for your own sakes, but primarily as representing thousands of other workers; as representing all good, faithful, fearless public servants who strive their best to do what the public need demands, and who, in the last analysis, stand all on the same level, when judged by that supreme test which takes into chief account the spirit of the service rendered. Whether a man is a Cabinet minister, a bureau chief, a marshal, an Indian agent, a forester,

a letter carrier, a member of the life-saving service, a clerk in a Department, or a workman in a navy yard, or whether he holds one of a hundred other positions, makes not the slightest difference if he puts his heart and his soul and his mind into his work, and is content to accept as his chief reward the satisfaction that comes from knowledge that the work has been well done.

132. Two-page typed letter of March 3, 1909, from Roosevelt to William Howard Taft. (From the William Howard Taft papers.)

One of the last letters Roosevelt wrote as President was addressed to "Dear Will"—William Howard Taft. He gave some advice about the navy he had built up:

One closing legacy. Under no circumstances divide the battleship fleet between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans prior to the finishing of the Panama Canal. Malevolent enemies of the navy, like Hale; timid fools, like Perkins; and conscienceless scoundrels, like Tillman, will try to lead public opinion in a matter like this without regard to the dreadful harm they may do the country; and good, but entirely ignorant, men may be thus misled. I should obey no direction of Congress and pay heed to no popular sentiment, no matter how strong, if it went wrong in such a vital matter as this. When I sent the fleet around the world there was a wild clamor that some of it should be sent to the Pacific, and an equally mad clamor that some of it should be left in the Atlantic. I disregarded both. At first it seemed as if popular feeling was nearly a unit against me. It is now nearly a unit in favor of what I did . . . . The knaves and fools who advise the separation of our fleet nowadays and the honest, misguided creatures who think so little that they are misled by such advice, ought to take into account this striking lesson furnished by actual experience in a great war but four years ago. Keep the battle fleet either in one ocean or the other and have the armed cruisers always in trim, as they are now, so that they can be at once sent to join the battle fleet if the need should arise.

133. Photograph of Roosevelt and Taft by Harris and Ewing, 1909.

The retiring President and the President-elect are shown on the south portico of the White House on the day of Taft's inauguration, March 4, 1909.

## EX-PRESIDENT

134. Photograph of Roosevelt by the American Press Association, 1910.

Roosevelt was photographed shortly after his return from Africa and Europe.

135. Ninety-two-page typed letter of October 1, 1911, from Roosevelt to Sir George Otto Trevelyan.

This is one of the most exuberant letters Roosevelt ever wrote. He had promised Trevelyan "to write an account of the intimate side of my trip from Khartoum to London." Parenthetically, he noted:

Of course in writing to you this purely confidential letter I wish to state each fact just exactly as it was, for there is not the least use in my writing at all unless I tell you the full and exact truth as I see it.

On much of the European trip Roosevelt was accompanied by his wife and two of his children, Ethel and Kermit, and by two volunteer secretaries, Lawrence F. Abbott, an editor of *The Outlook*, and J. C. O'Laughlin, a newspaperman. The glitter is pictured, the scoundrels are named, and, most important, the interests and the ideals of each sovereign are described. In the typical Rooseveltian language of action he describes the way he was received as a "kind of ex-sovereign" and the festivities he was forced into. Some of the monarchs he especially liked: if Norway ever decided "to turn Republic," he hoped King Haakon and his family would come to live near Sagamore Hill. "Sweden was delightful!" Characteristically he wrote that he thought the European sovereigns wanted to see him "as a relief to the tedium, the dull, narrow routine of their lives." He had to explain his Presidential policies and his writings, as well as to define "a two-gun man." Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany "showed an astonishing familiarity with all contemporary and recent history of the political kind," and "Of course, my chief interest at Berlin was the Emperor himself." When the Kaiser asked how the

American people regarded him, the former President replied:

Well! your Majesty, I don't know whether you will understand our political terminology; but in America we think that if you lived on our side of the water you would carry your ward and turn up at the convention with your delegation behind you—and I cannot say as much for most of your fellow sovereigns!

136. Eight-page handwritten letter of December 10, 1911, from Jean Jules Jusserand to Roosevelt.

Roosevelt is a man of peace  
Preparedness he implores  
His sword within its scabbard sleeps;  
But, mercy! how it snores.

This little rhyme "about your own pacifism" was sent to Roosevelt by the French writer who served as ambassador to the United States during Roosevelt's Presidency. Jusserand, formerly a member of the "Tennis Cabinet," wrote that he was now following "alone alas—the trackless portions whose rocks and muds used to be so familiar to us."

137. "Pursued." Photocopy of cartoon by Nelson Harding in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, November 27, 1911. (See illustration.)

In the year preceding the election of 1912 there was much speculation as to whether or not Roosevelt would run for a third term. Prior to 1912, he did little to settle the issue one way or the other, stating on one occasion that he was not a candidate and on another that he "should certainly not definitely state that if it [the nomination] did come in the form of a duty . . . I would refuse to perform the duty." (Letter to Henry Cabot Lodge, December 13, 1911.) This indecisive state of affairs is here made the subject of a cartoon by Nelson Harding who portrays Roosevelt wielding a "big stick" with which he threatens a little dog ("candidacy rumor"). He orders the dog to stop following him but at the same time drags the poor creature after him on a leash.



138. Pen-and-ink original of untitled cartoon by Clifford K. Berryman, published in *The Evening Star* (Washington), June 12, 1912.

Roosevelt and Taft are here fishing in the "contested delegate pool." Taft has a long string of fish; Roosevelt has just caught his first—as he did on the fifth day after the Republican National Committee had opened its hearings on the case of the contested delegates to the Convention of 1912. Taft by that time had picked up 101. Roosevelt is saying to Taft: "Guess you thought you'd get 'em all."

139. Photograph taken during the Republican National Convention by Moffett Studio, Chicago, 1912.

On Saturday, June 22, 1912, the Republican National Convention, meeting in Chicago, nominated Taft for the Presidency of the United States. Three hundred and forty-three Roosevelt delegates refused to vote. That evening bolting delegates assembled at Orchestra Hall in a rump convention, here shown, and pledged their support to Roosevelt. He was formally nominated on August 7 at the Chicago convention of the newly formed Progressive Party.

140. *Theodore Roosevelt's Confession of Faith Before the Progressive National Convention, August 6, 1912.* New York, 1912.

Roosevelt's self-styled "confession of faith" address before the national convention of the Progressive Party in Chicago, August 6, 1912, indicted the old parties as

husks, with no real soul within either, divided on artificial lines, boss-ridden and privilege-controlled, each a jumble of incongruous elements, and neither daring to speak out wisely and fearlessly what should be said on the vital issues of the day.

Touching on such issues as the people and the courts, social and industrial justice to the wage-workers, the farmer, busi-

ness and the control of the trusts, the tariff, the high cost of living, currency, conservation, and international affairs, the address, as one biographer has written, "covered in detail every reform for which Roosevelt had fought as President, every reform he had advocated since 1909."

141. Pen-and-ink original of untitled cartoon by Clifford K. Berryman, published in *The Evening Star* (Washington), August 6, 1912.

Published on the day that Roosevelt delivered his "confession of faith" address before the 1912 Chicago convention of the newborn Progressive Party, this cartoon depicts "Dr. T. R." prescribing to "Uncle Sam," who appears, however, to be in perfectly good health. La Follette, looking on, calls Roosevelt a quack.

142. Progressive Party campaign poster of 1912 with photographs by Moffett Studio, Chicago.

This poster shows full-length portraits of Theodore Roosevelt and Hiram Johnson, the Progressive Party or "Bull Moose" candidates for President and Vice President.

143. Pen-and-ink original of untitled cartoon by Clifford K. Berryman, published in *The Evening Star* (Washington), October 10, 1912. (See illustration.)

In this political cartoon on the campaign of 1912, Wilson on a donkey, Taft on an elephant, and Roosevelt astride a bull moose are climbing a rock-strewn path to the White House. Wilson, in golfing costume, is in the lead; T. R., carrying the "big stick," trails behind.

144. Four-page handwritten letter of November 7, 1912, from Archibald Roosevelt to Roosevelt.

Archibald Roosevelt, encouraging his father after the defeat in the Presidential election, wrote that "Almost everyone realizes now how much you have sacrificed to this great cause." The young enthusi-

ast described the election as he saw it from Andover:

In spite of the defeat I believe that our cause is practically won, if we can only keep these small town organizations going. Matt Hale has been splendid. At the head quarters he got up and made a rattling good speech after the returns showed that Wilson had it, telling the men who were watching the returns that as the fight was just beginning, they must not get disappointed and must keep up the fight, finally electing as governor Bird—who is really a wonder. We have not, as far as I can see, lost any of the enthuseasm with which we started the campaign. Here in Andover a man came up to me and said: "We have only just begun to fight here, and we will show your father what we can do in the next state election. I want you to help us when this winter we go from house to house, and explain to the farmers individually what the Progressive party stands for."

145. Theodore Roosevelt. "Murder on the High Seas." New York, 1915.

On May 9, 1915, two days after the sinking of the *Lusitania*, Roosevelt wrote an article for the June issue of the *Metro-politan Magazine* entitled "Murder on the High Seas." The editors, feeling that it should be made public at once, sent advance copies of the article to the newspapers. The broadside here exhibited, the only copy of this article known in such form, was prepared in order to secure copyright (May 11, 1915) prior to the release of the article to the press. Vehemently attacking the outrages perpetrated by Germany upon American vessels, Roosevelt closed with these words:

In the teeth of these things, we earn as a nation measureless scorn and contempt if we follow the lead of those who exalt peace above righteousness, if we heed the voices of those feeble folk who bleat to high heaven that there is peace when there is no peace. For many months our government has preserved between right and wrong a "neutrality" which would have excited the emulous admiration of Pontius Pilate—the arch-typical neutral of all time. . . . unless we act with immediate decision and vigor we shall have failed in the duty demanded by humanity at large, and demanded even more

clearly by the self-respect of the American Republic.

146. Photograph taken at Sagamore by George G. Bain, 1916.

A delegation from the Roosevelt Non-Partisan League is shown climbing the hill to see Roosevelt at Sagamore on May 27, 1916. The League consisted of a group of New York and Boston businessmen working to secure Roosevelt's nomination in the forthcoming Republican Convention. Earlier Roosevelt had written, "That Roosevelt Non-Partisan League is all right!" (letter to George von L. Meyer, May 10, 1916), and he had conferred upon the group his official endorsement.

147. Photograph taken by George G. Bain, 1916.

Roosevelt is here seen addressing the delegation at Oyster Bay on May 27, 1916. Though silent on the matter of his own candidacy, Roosevelt, in the pre-convention months of 1916, waged a vigorous campaign against Wilson on the issue of preparedness. To defeat Wilson in 1916, Roosevelt, was under certain conditions, ready to support the nominee of the regular Republican Party. At the conventions, which were held simultaneously in June, Charles Evans Hughes was the Republican choice and Roosevelt the Progressive. Roosevelt declined the nomination and announced that he would support Hughes.

148. Photograph of Roosevelt by Arnold Genthe, 1916.

This three-quarter-length photographic portrait of T. R. was taken on the porch of his home at Oyster Bay on September 8, 1916.

149. Eight-page handwritten letter of January 1, 1917, from Roosevelt to William Allen White, with holograph drawing. (See illustration.)

On December 27, 1916, William Allen White wrote Roosevelt a letter which be-

gan, characteristically: "Man! you are clean, plumb crazy; wild as a bed bug about the West. There wasn't any yellow streak in the West at the election." Always feeling a freedom to admonish his friend, he continued: "You must quit scolding the West. Here live the kind of people who support you and your ideals. . . . You must not assume that because I think you are a fit companion for the March Hare and the Mad Hatter, politically, that we do not both love you to death and would not go along wherever you would lead." Roosevelt prefaced his reply, in the letter here exhibited, with a drawing captioned:

unsuccessful effort to draw  
bats from the belfray  
of  
W. A. White

150. Three-page handwritten letter of March 23, 1917, from Roosevelt to Newton D. Baker. (From the Newton D. Baker papers.)

In July 1916 Roosevelt, then 58, had asked the War Department for permission "in the event of a war" to raise and command a division of volunteers. In the spring of 1917 he repeated his request to Secretary Baker, went to call on President Wilson to seek his support, and asked Congress for legislation authorizing the division. When denied the opportunity to lead the volunteers, Roosevelt continued his writing and speaking in behalf of preparedness. When Secretary Baker wrote him that "the general officers for all volunteer forces are to be drawn from the regular army," the veteran of San Juan Hill defended his military qualifications as follows:

In reference to your concluding sentence I wish respectfully to point out that I am a retired Commander in Chief of the United States Army, and eligible to any position of command over American troops to which I may be appointed. As for my fitness for command of troops I respectfully refer you to my three im-

mediate superiors in the field, Lieutenant S. B. M. Young (retired), Major General Samuel Sumner (retired), and Major General Leonard Wood. In the Santiago campaign I served in the first fight as commander first of the right wing and then of the left wing of the regiment; and I ended the campaign in command of the brigade.

151. Photograph of Roosevelt by International Film Service, 1917. Lent by the National Archives.

Roosevelt here is addressing the soldiers at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., on September 26, 1917. Thwarted in his desire to raise a division for service overseas under his command, Roosevelt began touring the country in September 1917, attacking pacifism within the United States and urging a vigorous and speedy prosecution of the war. It has been said that "without the voice of Roosevelt in 1917 and 1918, the American offensive would unquestionably have been slower. The war would have lasted longer. . . . [His voice] did untold service in arousing the American people from their lethargy. The verdict of history may well be that Roosevelt at home, unhappy and vengeful, was far more useful than he could have been in France." (Henry F. Pringle, *Theodore Roosevelt*, New York, 1931, p. 600.)

152. Three-page handwritten draft of telegram sent by Roosevelt to the *Kansas City Star* early in 1918.

Colonel Roosevelt, once of the Rough Rider regiment and experienced in fighting a war with untrained soldiers, "most heartily" favored "universal obligatory military training and service, not only as regards this war, but as a permanent policy of the government." Early in 1918 he sent this message to the *Kansas City Star*, to which he was a contributor:

Start the system of Universal Military Training at once. . . . all the young men from 19 to 21 should be called out as soon as there are means of training them. They need not fight until they are 21. But they are least needed as eco-

conomic assets; they are most needed as military assets; and it is cruelty to them not to train them in advance . . . . We are trying to train our soldiers to perform the duties of soldiers after the war has begun; and we can attempt the experiment at all only because the English and French protect us from our enemies while we make it. Hereafter let us train the man to perform the tasks of a soldier before he is called to be a soldier in war. Only thus can we be just both to him and to the country.

153. "T. R.'s Bit." Pen-and-ink original of cartoon by Clifford K. Berryman, published in *The Evening Star* (Washington), October 4, 1917.

Berryman's view of Roosevelt's response to the first World War portrays T. R. seated, with a typewriter on his knees, banging out editorials and speeches against "Quitters! traitors! pacifists! barnacles!"

154. Five-page handwritten draft of letter [1917?] from Roosevelt to [Hiram] Johnson.

Occasionally Roosevelt was so disturbed at something that he sat down immediately, in the first heat of righteous indignation, and drafted a letter or a statement. He had an admirable way, however, of reconsidering his action after the letter was

typed, or, as in the case of the draft exhibited, of starting over in a calmer frame of mind. Two subjects very close to his heart were at issue—his own war record and that of his beloved Rough Riders. Two versions of the opening sentences in the draft illustrate his characteristic of second thought. He first wrote:

The circulation of such slanderous, scurrilous and deliberate mendacity is deeply discreditable to all concerned in it, for it is absolutely impossible that any of those thus concerned could have believed that there was even the slightest foundation in fact for those foul [*last two words deleted*] the falsehoods to which they thus gave currency.

Then he made a new start on the same page, with a lighter pencil—or in a quieter frame of mind:

It is a little puzzling to know how to deal with such preposterous falsehoods as those to which Senator Stone has given currency by inserting them in the Congressional Record.

155. Photograph of Roosevelt by George G. Bain, 1918.

Roosevelt is here addressing New York bankers and members of the Third Liberty Loan Committee at Sagamore, April 2, 1918.

### *Roosevelt the Scholar*

#### NATURALIST

156. Theodore Roosevelt and Henry Davis Minot. *The Summer Birds of the Adirondacks in Franklin County, N. Y.* [Salem, Mass., Naturalists' Agency (Samuel E. Cassino). Printed at the Salem Press, Oct., 1877]. Lent by the Smithsonian Institution.

This four-page folder, Roosevelt's first published work, contains the result of observations made in the Adirondacks in August 1874, August 1875, and (with a college chum, Harry Minot) in June and July 1877. The list was reviewed by the authority C. Hart Merriam, who wrote:

By far the best of these recent lists which I have seen, is that of "The Summer Birds of the

Adirondacks in Franklin County, N. Y.," by Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and H. D. Minot. Though not redundant with information, and mentioning but 97 species, it bears *prima facie* evidence of reliability.—which seems to be a great desideratum in birdlists nowadays. Based on the sound principle of exclusion, it contains only those species which the authors have themselves observed there, and consequently furnishes that which was most needed, i. e. exact and thoroughly reliable information concerning the most characteristic birds of the limited region (Franklin County) of which they treat.

157. Theodore Roosevelt. *Notes on Some of the Birds of Oyster Bay, Long Island.* [n. p., March 1879]. Lent by the Smithsonian Institution.

This rare broadside, printed during Roosevelt's junior year at Harvard, gives



short notes on 17 birds observed and collected by Roosevelt in the vicinity of Oyster Bay. It was brought to the attention of ornithologists by J. A. Allen, editor of the *Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club*, who wrote in a brief notice in the July 1879 issue: "Several of the species are given as rare to the locality, while the observations respecting others are of interest."

158. Birds collected by Roosevelt, each bearing numbered labels with notations in Roosevelt's handwriting. Lent by the Smithsonian Institution.

Roosevelt began to collect birdskins in 1872, at the age of 14, and continued to do so until his later years as a student at Harvard. In 1882, having turned from ornithological pursuits to a career in the New York Legislature, he gave the bulk of the collection to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. It includes not only ornithological specimens from North America but a number from Egypt and Palestine which he obtained on a visit to the Near East with his parents in the winter of 1872-73. Many of the specimens still bear his original labels. "With great pride," said Roosevelt, "the directors of the 'Roosevelt Museum,' consisting of myself and . . . two cousins . . . had printed a set of Roosevelt Museum labels in pink ink preliminary to what was regarded as my adventurous trip to Egypt." (*Autobiography*, p. 21.) Of his boyhood hobby in general, he went on to say:

Doubtless the family had their moments of suffering—especially on one occasion when a well-meaning maid extracted from my taxidermist's outfit the old toothbrush with which I put on the skins the arsenical soap necessary for their preservation, partially washed it, and left it with the rest of my wash kit for my own personal use.

In the following list of labeled birdskins here displayed, the information given is that supplied in Roosevelt's own hand, with modernization of the nomenclature and with popular names in brackets:

no. 125 *Pipilo erythrophthalmus* [Rufous-Sided (or Red-Eyed) Towhee] Feb. 2, 1874, Cedar Keys, Fla.

no. 323 *Passerina cyanea* [Indigo Bunting] July 14, 1874, Oyster Bay, L. I.

no. 495 *Dendroica fusca* [Blackburnian Warbler] May 13, 1875, Oyster Bay, L. I.

no. 498 *Mniotilta varia* [Black-and-White Warbler] May 13, 1875, Oyster Bay, L. I.

no. 732 *Wilsonia citrina* [Hooded Warbler] May 27, 1876, Williamsport, Pa.

no. 778 *Carpodacus purpureus* [Purple Finch] June 29, 1877, St. Regis Lake, N. Y.

159. Nineteen-page holograph manuscript of Roosevelt's "Sou'-Sou'-Southerly," written in red ink and corrected in black. Signed March 1881. (*See illustration.*)

"Sou'-Sou'-Southerly" is a rather dramatic account, written when Roosevelt was 23, of a voyage he and his brother Elliott made in search of long-tailed ducks. These ducks were supposed to have a call that sounded like the words of the title. After seeing whistler ducks and a few dip-pers and sheldrakes, and bagging two blue bills, the two young men finally heard the "well known calls of a great flock of old wives":

There must have been many hundreds in the flock, scattered about in clusters; there were so many that their continued, half-musical clangour had a most pleasing effect to the ear. At first we only discerned them as black specks on the water, but as we came nearer we could see them distinctly, riding on the tops of the waves with perfect unconcern, merely shaking themselves when the white curlers broke over them; some were preening their white-and-chestnut plumage, others sat almost motionless or swam leisurely about. . . . We wished to get well among them, and used the greatest caution to keep the sails filled, so that they would not flap. We were coming down with the wind aft, which is always the best way to sail for ducks. . . . E. and I crouched low in the cockpit, he aft, steering with one hand and grasping his gun with the other, and I for'rad, leaning the long, heavy double barrel on the combing . . . The whole flock then rose, and just as the great clump of birds ahead of us got fairly started at about thirty yards off we put all four barrels of no. 4 shot into them, and as we swept down

through the flock put in four barrels more . . . As we forged slowly ahead through the water small flurries of snow blew in our faces; only a few flakes at a time, but each flurry longer and harder than its predecessor.

160. Carbon copy of 10-page typed article by Roosevelt, dated June 22, 1907.

John Burroughs once wrote to Roosevelt (March 10, 1903):

I shall never cease to marvel at the variety of your interests and the extent of your knowledge,—these with your amazing energy & activity form one of the most noteworthy things in current American history—& one of the most promising.

One of the "variety" of things which attracted the interest of the President of the United States was what he called "Nature fakers." In this draft of an article on them, written at the White House and published in *Everybody's Magazine*, September 1907, he analyzed some of the "ludicrous theories" of William J. Long, whom he considered the worst of the sensational Nature-writers; but he added:

Our quarrel is not with these men, but with those who give these men their chance. We, who believe in the study of nature, feel that a real knowledge and appreciation of wild things, of trees, flowers, birds, and of the grim and crafty creatures of the wilderness, gives an added beauty and health to life. Therefore we abhor deliberate or reckless untruth in this study as much as in any other; and therefore we feel that a grave wrong is committed by all who, holding a position that entitles them to respect, whether as editors of periodicals, or as members of school boards, yet condone and encourage such untruth.

161. Four pages of proofsheets of an article by William J. Long, "President Roosevelt as Critic and Naturalist," with handwritten notations by Long.

Later, Roosevelt rather regretted having gotten into the Nature-faker fight. On these proofsheets the author, William J. Long, Roosevelt's particular target, noted: "The following article, in reply to Mr. Roosevelt's attack, will be printed Sunday morning, 2 June, in the important papers

of New York, Boston, Chicago, etc." The first paragraph sets the tone of the article:

Mr. Roosevelt has just published a magazine article, explaining nature and banishing me, without benefit of civil service, from my old place at her altars. It begins in a characteristic way: "Theodore Roosevelt is the world's authority on the big game mammals of America." That reminds me pleasantly of Isaiah when he begins, "Thus saith the Lord."

162. Three-page handwritten letter of May 22, 1909, from Roosevelt to Edgar A. Mearns. (From the Edgar A. Mearns papers.)

In 1879 a young ornithologist of Oyster Bay, N. Y., wrote to Edgar A. Mearns that it gave him great pleasure to send him his recently published bird lists. Twenty-nine years later the same student of Nature, now retiring from the Presidency of the United States, arranged for his friend, Lt. Col. Mearns, U. S. A., to go to Africa with him—more in the capacity of naturalist than in his chosen profession of physician. During a brief separation on the expedition, Roosevelt wrote this hurried penciled note:

I hate to bother you; but I send a dozen birds I shot this morning. The whydah finches I wish preserved, because I wish them mounted in a group in the national museum, in *their dancing postures*. I have been immensely interested in them, & can give full information as to their dancing places, of trampled down grass, and their curious hopping up & down with wings extended & head rather down.

163. "Birds seen or heard," a two-page list in the handwriting of Sir Edward Grey, dated June 9, 1910, with an identification note in Roosevelt's writing.

One of the highlights of Roosevelt's trip to England in 1910 was a day spent in the "pretty, smiling valley of the Itchen." Recalling the trip in his *Autobiography* (p. 349), he wrote:

In Sir Edward Grey, a keen lover of outdoor life in all its phases, and a delightful companion, who knows the songs and ways of English birds as very few do know them, I found the best pos-

sible guide . . . . At the conclusion of our walk my companion made a list of the birds we had seen, putting an asterisk (\*) opposite those which we had heard sing.

Roosevelt then copied the list exhibited here.

164. Theodore Roosevelt. "Revealing and Concealing Coloration in Birds and Mammals," in *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, August 1911.

Rivaling in intensity the dispute with the "Nature fakers" (see nos. 160 and 161) was Roosevelt's controversy with the artist Abbott H. Thayer, originator of the theory of protective coloration in Nature. Thayer unfortunately pushed his theory to extremes. One of his illustrations, for instance, showed flamingos painted against a background of red sunset and red clouds—Nature's way, he explained, of protecting them from their enemies. (Gerald H. Thayer, *Concealing Coloration in the Animal Kingdom*, New York, 1909, plates IX and X.) Roosevelt retorted in the article here displayed that this was the equivalent of "putting a raven . . . into a coal scuttle in order to show that its coloration is concealing." He felt that in most instances animals are so colored as to "advertise" rather than conceal their presence, and that the principal factors in insuring the safety of most mammals and birds are alertness, speed, and other individual attributes. (Paul Russell Cutright, *Theodore Roosevelt, the Naturalist*, New York, 1956, p. 228-29.)

"The controversy, boiled down, was essentially a conflict on the universality of concealing coloration. Both contestants were partly in the right, and partly in the wrong. Thayer made his biggest mistake in constructing theories, and then trying to force the facts to fit them. Roosevelt, many scientists now feel, underrated the importance of the part played by color, and particularly counter-shading, in con-

cealing an animal from its foes." (*Ibid*, p. 232.)

#### HISTORIAN AND BIOGRAPHER

165. Theodore Roosevelt. *The Naval War of 1812; or, The History of the United States Navy During the Last War With Great Britain*. New York, 1882.

Roosevelt's naval history of the War of 1812, his first major published work, was begun in his senior year at Harvard (1879-80). Based on painstaking research, it was sufficiently impartial in its judgment of the conduct of British operations to move the publishers of Sir William Laird Clowes' *The Royal Navy* to request Roosevelt to write for them the section on the War of 1812.

166. Four-page handwritten letter of May 12, 1890, from Roosevelt to Alfred Thayer Mahan. (From the Alfred Thayer Mahan papers.)

Roosevelt wrote hundreds of letters to authors in appreciation of books which he had read; many of these were first called to his attention by Mrs. Roosevelt. Typical of such enthusiastic letters to those whose books appealed to him is this one to Mahan about the recently published lectures, *The Influence of Sea Power upon History*:

During the last two days I have spent half my time, busy as I am, in reading your book; and that I found it interesting is shown by the fact that having taken it up I have gone straight through and finished it. I can say with perfect sincerity that I think it very much the clearest and most instructive general book of the kind with which I am acquainted. It is a *very* good book—admirable; and I am greatly in error if it does not become a naval classic. It shows the faculty of grasping the meaning of events and their relations to one another and of taking in the whole situation. I wish the portions dealing with commerce destroying could be put in the hands of some even of the friends of a navy, and that the whole book could be placed where it could be read by the navy's foes, especially in congress.

You must read the two volumes of Henry Adams history dealing with the War of 1812 when they come out. He is a man of infinite research, and his ideas are usually (with some very marked exceptions) excellent.

167. Single-page note in Roosevelt's handwriting, undated.

This research note, one of the few evidences in his papers of Roosevelt the working historian, got him into difficulties. On the basis of the quotation describing Thomas Paine which he had found in Jared Sparks' life of Gouverneur Morris, Roosevelt had called Paine a "filthy little atheist" in his own biography of Morris, published by Houghton Mifflin in 1888. For years afterwards he received letters reproving him for his unfavorable judgment:

Spark's Morris I, 416

He had become disgusting in his person and deportment . . . for several months he lived in Mr. Monroe's house, but so intemperate were his habits and so disagreeable his person that it was necessary to exclude him from the family and send his meals to his own apartments.

168. Four-page handwritten letter of April 26, 1888, from Francis Parkman to Roosevelt.

Young Roosevelt, already becoming established as a historian, wrote on April 23, 1888, to Francis Parkman:

those of us who have a taste for history, and yet have spent much of our time on the frontier, perhaps realize even more keenly than our fellows, that your works stand alone, and that they must be models for all historical treatment of the founding of new communities and the growth of the frontier, here in the wilderness.

He wanted permission to dedicate to Parkman the volume he was writing

with some such title as "The Winning of the West and Southwest" . . . Cabot Lodge can tell you who I am.

Parkman was kind to the young scholar who, after a period in the White House when history was by no means neglected, was to become in 1912 the President of the American Historical Association. In this

letter he declared it "uncommonly odd" that he should need anyone to identify Theodore Roosevelt and went on to say:

A few hours before your kind letter came, I was reading one of your articles in the *Century*, in all of which I have found a very great satisfaction . . .

What you say of my books is especially gratifying to me, for you are well acquainted with the wild life which I have tried to describe. I have always set far more value on this kind of approval than on that of persons whose habits and training are solely literary.

I shall feel greatly honored by the dedication which you propose. The subject is capital, and the treatment will be worthy of it.

169. Fourteen-page handwritten draft of a letter of October 10, 1889, from Roosevelt "To the Editor of the Sun." (See illustration.)

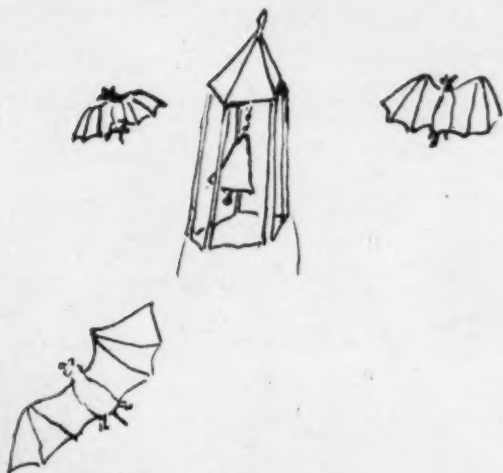
In a letter addressed to the editor of the *New York Sun*, Charles Anderson Dana, and printed in the October 13 issue, Roosevelt the historian replied vehemently to James R. Gilmore's criticism of his *The Winning of the West* (New York, 1889). As a historian Roosevelt wrote his own books; as a President he wrote his own letters and speeches. He defended with gusto his methods of historical research:

The fact is simply that in preparing my book I wrote to some hundreds of men all over the country, requesting information on different points. . . . I certainly did not feel under any obligations to falsify history so that his [Mr. James R. Gilmore's] own falsifications might pass uncondemned . . . the old writers are a hindrance rather than a help, and I had to carefully unravel their errors, show the inaccuracy of their statements and for the first time give the real history, basing it on the original documents in the American Archives, the Campbell Mss., the Virginia State Papers, &c. I now finally come to the most serious charge, which was in effect that I had not written my book myself, but that the most important part must be by "another hand." I promptly met this perfectly gratuitous slander by offering Mr. Gilmore a thousand dollars if he could prove it, in whole or in part, of so much as a single page . . . I began the actual writing about the first of May, and finished the second volume about the first



SAGAMORE HILL.

Jan 1st 1917.



unsuccessful effort to draw  
bats from the belfry  
of  
W. A. White

"UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORT TO DRAW BATS FROM THE BELFRAY OF W. A. WHITE." A sketch by Roosevelt prefacing a letter of January 1, 1917, to the editor of the EMPORIA GAZETTE. (See entry 149.)

Theodore Roosevelt  
60-57<sup>th</sup> St  
New York  
Mar. 1881

### Sou'-Sou'-Southerly

Of all the waterfowl that in winter throng the half frozen ~~waters~~<sup>seas</sup> of Long Island Sound, the long tailed duck is the most plentiful and most conspicuous. When the October weather begins to grow cool and sharp, and the northeast winds blow over the still gray ~~waters~~<sup>waters</sup> till they are tossed into long, foam capped billows, then, for the first time small flocks of these birds appear, their bold, varied coloring and harsh but not unmelodious clangour at once attracting the attention of any one who may be out sailing over the Autumn seas. On the clear fall days they can be seen a long distance off, and even before they can be seen, can be heard the loud "ha'-ha-we, ha'-ha-we," from the real or fancied resemblance of which call to the words sou'-sou'-southerly they derive that one of their numerous titles with which I have headed this article - though I am bound to confess that the fishermen generally know them by the more homely name of da-squaw.

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ARTICLE, "CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION."  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

United States  
Civil Service Commission.  
Washington, D. C.

Oct 10<sup>th</sup> 1889,

To the Editor of the Sun; Sir; In last Sunday's ~~addition~~ edition of the Sun, Mr. Jas. R. Gilmore at ~~last~~ <sup>length</sup> casts aside his various aliases and ~~appears~~ <sup>appears</sup> over his own proper signature, and I must trespass on your space to answer him.

Mr. Gilmore's ~~criticism~~ attack was nominally a criticism of my "Winning of the West," but in reality an effort to avenge himself for a private grievance. This he practically acknowledges by devoting one of the two columns which his last letter occupies solely to a correspondence that took place between himself and myself. This has no bearing whatever on

SAGAMORE HILL,  
SYOSSET STATION, L.I.  
OYSTER BAY P.O.

April 28<sup>th</sup>

Oh, wicked and immoral Springing!

I have just heard

you are at Allen Rice's, why

in Haller haven't you

turned up out here? The

oars await your rowing.

arms; the target is ready

for your vengeful bullet;

the turner grounds in a

trifle like a morose - but

as to put it, we have a small proletariat, few  
barbarians, and an enormous number of Plutistines.  
How I differ from him is as to the effect  
this has upon the national character - although  
really this is hardly worth arguing one of the ill,  
for the question of being "interesting" depends so  
much upon the point of view.

Yours ever  
Theodore Roosevelt

AN INVITATION TO SAGAMORE. Letter from Roosevelt to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice. (See entry 179.)



of April following . . . Of course my rough notes and manuscripts were already carefully arranged when I began, and I had been for years saturating myself with the subject.

170. Twenty-page typed draft of an address given by Roosevelt at Harvard University on June 28, 1905, with handwritten changes.

When he first went to Harvard, Theodore Roosevelt intended to become a scholar—"a scientific man of the Audubon, or Wilson . . . type—a man like Hart Merriam" (*Autobiography*, p. 28). Other fields later attracted him, but science remained a pleasant avocation throughout his life; he made contributions to the Smithsonian Institution, to the American Museum of Natural History, to the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain, and to the Boone and Crockett Club of New York. A scientific commission was the first of the volunteer, unpaid organizations suggested to the President by his friend and Chief Forester, Gifford Pinchot; through them "an immense amount of work for the public" was accomplished. The duties of the Commission on the Organization of Government Scientific Work, appointed March 13, 1903, are described as follows in Roosevelt's *Autobiography* (p. 399):

Its duty was to report directly to the President "upon the organization, present condition, and needs of the Executive Government work wholly or partly scientific in character, and upon the steps which should be taken, if any, to prevent the duplication of such work, to co-ordinate its various branches, to increase its efficiency and economy, and to promote its usefulness to the Nation at large."

In the speech exhibited, the President emphasized to Harvard students the urgent need for America to contribute real scholarship as distinguished from the "mere transmittal of ready-made knowledge without adding to it," and for greater respect on the part of the public for the professions:

Much of the effort to accomplish the first function, that of developing men capable of productive scholarship, as distinguished from

merely imitative, annotative or pedagogic scholarship, must come through the graduate school . . . The ideal . . . must be the ideal of high scholarly production . . . If America is to contribute its full share, to the progress not alone of knowledge, but of wisdom, then we must put ever-increasing emphasis on university work done along the lines of the graduate school. We can best help the growth of American scholarship by seeing that as a career it is put more on a level with the other careers open to our young men. The general opinion of the community is bound to have a very great effect upon its most vigorous and independent minds. If in the public mind the career of the scholar is regarded as of insignificant value when compared with that of a glorified pawnbroker—and some of the most conspicuous of our financial magnates come fairly within the latter category—then it will with difficulty be made attractive to the most vigorous and gifted of our American young men . . . But there is an even more urgent demand for the right sort of student. No first class science, no first class literature or art can ever be built up with second class men. The scholarly career, the career of the man of letters, the man of arts, the man of science, must be made such as to attract those strong and virile youths who now feel that they can only turn to business, law or politics. There is no one thing which will bring about this desired change, but there is one thing which will materially help in bringing it about, and that is to secure to scholars the chance of getting one of a few brilliant positions as prizes . . . As a people I think we are waking up to the fact that there must be better pay for the average man and average woman engaged in the work of education.

171. Eight-page handwritten letter of January 18, 1908, from Sir George Otto Trevelyan to Roosevelt.

The letters exchanged between Sir George Otto Trevelyan (1838–1928) nephew and biographer of Lord Macaulay, and Theodore Roosevelt cover a wide variety of subjects. (See also nos. 79 and 135.) On the morning of January 1, 1908, President Roosevelt "shook hands with 6000 people at a White House reception." In the afternoon he rode for two hours with 16 children, "jumping fences, galloping on the level." Then he

wrote to Trevelyan his extended opinions of 14 officers who fought in the American Revolution and told his friend how eagerly he looked forward to Trevelyan's "next volume" on the Revolution. Sir George replied, in the letter exhibited:

I am extraordinarily complimented by the minute and detailed interest which you express as to the manner in which I shall treat the heroes of that part of the War of Independence which still remains to be told. I shall like to go over ground some of which you have trodden—if that expression can be applied to your rate of movement when writing about military affairs; and I shall like very much to read what you said about the Southern battles. But you must not expect too much. Remember that I shall be *seventy* on the 20th of next July; and no good history,—and, as far as I know, only one good book of any sort,—was ever produced in our language by an author who had passed that age. But I shall work in a leisurely, un-anxious, and enjoyable manner,—encouraged to it by the kindness and favour which has been shown me by Americans, and most of all by you.

As for writing about politics:

I do not like to write on American politics. For me, the light will be out of them in another twelvemonth. These huge communities,—Russia, the States, the British Empire,—are perhaps too large to administer and reform as Utopias; but you have presented the vast population with an ideal of effort and aspiration which I could not have believed possible in these later days, and which they have shown themselves capable of appreciating.

172. Theodore Roosevelt. *Chapters of a Possible Autobiography*. New York, 1913. Issued in "probably not more than 12 copies."

Rare because apparently only a handful of copies were published to secure copyright, this edition of Roosevelt's autobiography was issued in 10 separate pamphlets, each with a general title page as given above and separately paged. Issued before the work appeared serially in *The Outlook* (February 22, 1913–December 27, 1913), it lacks the illustrations and the final two chapters of the serial publica-

tion, as well as the additional chapters which appeared only in book form in *Theodore Roosevelt; an Autobiography* (New York, 1914).

#### CONTRIBUTOR TO AND EDITOR OF THE OUTLOOK

173. Two-page typed memorandum by Lyman Abbott, enclosed in a letter of December 17, 1908, to Roosevelt.

Roosevelt's relationship with the widely read weekly, *The Outlook*, and with its editors was mutually helpful; many of the President's problems were presented to the public through its pages. Lyman Abbott, clergyman, author, and editor, was an exceedingly stimulating editor who realized the value of the President's ideas and contributions. These are some suggestions he sent to his author in 1908:

It is impossible to carry on efficiently any political reforms without leaders and organization, yet bosses and machines are the bane of American politics. How can we make our leaders and our organizations serve the public welfare? How can we secure both efficient organization and high ideals; or, to put it differently, how can we make efficient organization minister to the realization of high ideals?

What can women do today to promote civic well being in town, city, State or Nation? My idea is that whether woman suffrage is coming or not, it is not coming this week or this year, and if you could tell the eager women what they could do by non-partisan action to promote public welfare, you would get a great hearing and exert a great influence.

Possibly you may feel inclined to give four short articles, two or three pages of foolscap each, on the education of our boys. What can the mother do? what the father? what the teacher? How to promote virility and self-control; how to give the boy the freedom of a spontaneous life, and the righteousness of a well-regulated and law-abiding life, is a great problem with unnumbered thousands. If you had any light to give on that problem, either in one or separate answers, it would be thoroughly welcomed.

174. Photocopy of untitled cartoon in *The Spokesman Review* (Spokane), June 27, 1910.

A few months prior to his retirement from the Presidency Roosevelt announced that upon the completion of his trip to Africa and Europe he would become a contributing editor to *The Outlook*. W. C. Morris, the cartoonist, here visualizes the editorial office of *The Outlook* "as it was" and "as it may be." In prominent view is the office's shingle altered to read: "THE LOOK OUT!"

175. Single-page handwritten letter of October 24, 1910, from Edwin Arlington Robinson to Roosevelt.

"When I was President," Roosevelt reminisced in a letter of February 4, 1915, to Alexander Smith Cochran, "I cheerfully outraged the feelings of the ultra-Civil-Service reformers by fishing a similar poet—I think an even better man—Arlington Robinson, out of a Boston Millinery store, where he was writing metrical advertisements for spring hats, and put him in the Customs House. This got him a start; and he has done well ever since." In addition to entertaining the poet at the White House, Roosevelt made a practical contribution: "In the *Outlook* [August 12, 1905] I reviewed Robinson's poems because I felt that he merited more consideration than he had received and that my position as President gave the chance to call attention to him." (Letter from Roosevelt to Lawrence F. Abbott, July 8, 1907.) In 1910 Robinson dedicated *The Town Down the River* to Roosevelt; and in reply to the latter's letter of appreciation he wrote:

I am naturally very grateful to you for your letter of the twentieth. It gives me great satisfaction to know that you are pleased with the book and with the dedication.

Whatever it may be worth, I don't see how it could have been in existence today if you had not taken such a friendly and substantial interest in my work.

176. Four-page typed letter of January 16, 1912, from William Allen White to

Roosevelt, with handwritten postscript; together with two pages of an article by Roosevelt from *The Outlook*.

William Allen White, influential writer and editor of the *Emporia (Kansas) Gazette*, was one of Roosevelt's closest friends and frankest critics. He began a letter of January 16, 1912, with a compliment: "Best of all the things you do I like your interpretations of books. It seems to me that you get a larger appeal to the intellectual leadership of America through those than through any other medium that you have." But White found it necessary to quarrel with Roosevelt "about the style of writing you are dropping into." He reminded him how they had once fussed about "McKinley's long, involved sentences that didn't get anywhere. They had a tendency to fatigue the reader. I am afraid you are going to fall into that habit yourself. I have taken your article in this week's *Outlook* and have marked up a lot of the sentences to show you what I mean. It seems to me that you are developing a nervous rather than a lucid style." White suggested that Roosevelt trim down his long sentences and cast his prose more "into Lincoln's style. Lincoln was one of the few lawyer writers whose style did not read like a publication notice or a sheriff's sale. I love to read after him." Roosevelt's reply was characteristic. Noting that Mrs. Roosevelt agreed with White's judgment, he went on to say:

What is more, I am going to try genuinely to profit by the criticisms; but, my dear fellow, Abraham Lincoln was a genius, who wrote as only one of the world's rare geniuses do write, and I am a commonplace man, with energy and a sincere desire to help matters along, with whom writing is really a matter of painful effort. I only wish I could make my pieces shorter and better. I feel very deeply on a great many subjects, as to which I find my powers of expression wholly inadequate.

Also exhibited is a page of the article White criticized, marked up in his dis-

tinctive purple ink: "Just look at that sentence!"

177. Eight-page typed list entitled "MR. ROOSEVELT'S ARTICLES APPEARING IN THE OUTLOOK."

The infinite intellectual variety which advancing age could not wither nor retirement stale is revealed in this list of more than a hundred articles contributed by Roosevelt to *The Outlook* from March 6, 1909, to March 2, 1912. Their diversity can be seen from this small sampling of the titles: "A Hunter Naturalist in Europe and Africa" (September 16, 1911), "Alaska—It Must Be Developed" (July 22, 1911), "Our Neighbors the Ancients" (September 30, 1911), "The Bible and the Life of the People" (May 27, 1911), "Citizenship in a Republic" (April 30, 1910), "Dante and the Bowery" (August 26, 1911), "Senator Dolliver" (October 29, 1910), "English Song Birds" (July 23, 1910), "Biological Analogies in History" (June 11, 1910), "International Peace" (May 7, 1910), "Labor Unions and Class Consciousness" (August 5, 1911), "The Mediaeval Mind" (January 13, 1912), "Nationalism and the Workingwoman" (February 11, 1911), "The Pigskin Library" (April 30, 1910), "Rural Life" (August 27, 1910), "Productive Scholarship" (January 13, 1912), "A Visit to the Tenements" (April 22, 1911), and "Tolstoy" (May 15, 1909).

178. Theodore Roosevelt. "A Layman's Views of an Art Exhibition," in *The Outlook*, March 29, 1913.

Roosevelt here expressed his reactions to the International Exhibition of Modern Art, the famous show of *avant-garde* art which opened in February 1913 at the 69th Infantry Regiment Armory in New York. Among other things, he said of that exhibition that shocked so many that he discovered there nothing commonplace, no "touch of simpering, self satisfied conventionality," nothing to suggest that "a man whose gift lay in new directions

should measure up or down to stereotyped . . . standards." He did, however, disapprove of the celebrated "A Naked Man Going Downstairs," as the "Nude Descending a Staircase" was first called.

#### BOOK-LOVER AND BOOK-PRODUCER

179. Four-page handwritten letter, dated April 22, from Roosevelt to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice. (*See illustration.*)

"Oh, wicked and immoral Springey!" was the greeting Sir Cecil Spring-Rice received from his old friend, Theodore Roosevelt, who was disappointed that he had not come directly to Sagamore Hill. In this letter Roosevelt unconsciously reiterated his theory that love of the outdoors and love of books go hand-in-hand:

Why in Hades have'n't you turned up out here? The oars await your sinewy arms; the target is ready for your vengeful bullet; the tennis ground is a trifle like a morass—but Underhill has one of asphalt; the chimney do'n't smoke when the wind is right; and in fine we will be more than glad to see you at any time.

The change to literature is immediate and natural:

I wonder if any of the English magazines would care to have a piece as a kind of American answer to poor Matthew Arnold? I suppose it shows an unhealthy and morbid temperament on my part—and yet I have always been very fond of his poetry; I owe to his books many a pleasant evening by the camp fire.

What he originally said of the U. S. is true, in the rough; we differ from England in having a relatively very much larger middle class—or as he put it, we have a small proletariat, few barbarians, and an enormous number of Philistines. Where I differ from him is as to the effect this has upon the national character—although really this is hardly worth arguing over after all, for the question of being "interesting" depends so much upon the point of view.

180. Two-page typed letter of October 8, 1902, from Roosevelt to Herbert Putnam, with handwritten changes.

In 1902 a frequent patron of the Li-



brary of Congress expressed his pleasure in its service to its Librarian, Herbert Putnam, a fellow bookman, and at the same time indicated how wide-ranging was his erudition:

I owe you much! You sent me exactly the books I wished. I am now reveling in Maspero and occasionally make a deviation into Sergis' theories about the Mediterranean races; and am girding up my loins to try to believe that the Greeks and Romans in an infinitely remote past came from Africa instead of Asia, as I was taught in my simple youth.

But I do not like the Poland. It is too short. I had wanted to look up some of the details of the wars of Gustavus Adolphus with the Poles, as seen from the Polish standpoint, and also some particulars of the Mongol invasion. It has been such a delight to drop everything useful—everything that referred to my duty—everything, for instance, relating to the coal strike and the tariff, or the trusts, or my power to send

troops into the mining districts, or my duty as regards summoning Congress—and to spend an afternoon in reading about the relations between Assyria and Egypt; which could not possibly do me any good and in which I reveled accordingly; while my wife, who prefers belles-lettres, has read Shakespeare, which she brought down, and Tennyson which Ethel brought down. I have been reading Thackeray, Dickens, and Scott myself recently, and felt as if I simply *had* to enjoy a few days of history

181. Semiannual account sheets of G. P. Putnam's Sons, July 31, 1912.

These illustrate the continuing sales of Roosevelt's writings. The Sagamore edition of *American Ideals* (1900) had had a total sale of 70,843 copies. *The Naval War of 1812* (1882) had sold only 3,826. *The Winning of the West* was still selling well—but the "check herewith" was for only \$108.80.

### *Roosevelt the Human Being*

#### CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH

182. Photocopy of original painting of Klaes Martensen van Roosevelt. From print furnished by Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt.

Klaes Martensen van Roosevelt came to New Amsterdam from Holland about 1644. Wrote Roosevelt in his *Autobiography* (p. 1): "From that time for the next seven generations from father to son every one of us was born on Manhattan Island."

183. Photograph of Roosevelt's boyhood home by Mattie E. Hewitt, New York.

In this three-story residence at 28 East 20th Street, New York City, Roosevelt was born on October 27, 1858. Here passed the boyhood years in companionship with his sisters, Anna and Corinne, and a brother, Elliott. ("Conie," "Ellie," and "Teedie"—or "T. D."—formed the "we three" of T. R.'s childhood diaries. Anna, or "Bamie," the oldest, was four years T. R.'s senior and was considered a

"grown-up.") Here Roosevelt's father, in 1870, constructed a second-floor gymnasium, where T. R. began the exercise that was to transform him from a sickly child into a robust adult.

184. Dutch nursery rhyme written down by Roosevelt in pencil on a White House envelope; undated.

In his *Autobiography* (p. 2) Roosevelt tells how his grandmother taught him a Dutch nursery rhyme:

Although she was not herself Dutch, it was she who taught me the only Dutch I ever knew, a baby song of which the first line ran, "Trippe troppa tronjes." I always remembered this, and when I was in East Africa it proved a bond of union between me and the Boer settlers, not a few of whom knew it, although at first they always had difficulty in understanding my pronunciation—at which I do not wonder. It was interesting to meet these men whose ancestors had gone to the Cape about the time that mine went to America two centuries and a half previously, and to find that the descendants of the two streams of emigrants still crooned to their children some at least of the same nursery songs:

The nursery rhyme was:

Trippe, troppe tronjes  
De Vaarken's en de bonjes  
De rujes en de klaver  
De paardens en de haver  
De entjes en de water—plash!  
So groot mejn kleine  
Dircke was!

In translation:

Trippe, troppe tronjes  
The pigs in the beans  
The cows in the clover  
The horses in the oats  
The ducks in the water—splash!  
So big my little Dircke is!

185. Diary of Theodore Roosevelt, 1879.  
Shown by permission of Mrs. Nicholas  
(Alice Roosevelt) Longworth.

After a sickly boyhood during which he was tutored instead of going to school, Roosevelt became an extremely well-oriented student at Harvard College. The entry in his diary for Saturday, June 28, 1879, shows his characteristic exuberance of spirit and his almost innate appreciation of the good things of life—a trait he never lost:

Bade adieu to the Whitneys and came on to New York. So ends my Junior Year; and I can not possibly conceive of any fellow having a pleasanter time than I have had. I doubt if I ever shall enjoy myself so much again. I have done well in my studies and I have had a most royally good time with the Club, my horse, and above all the sweet, pretty girls at Chestnut Hill &c.

186. Diary of Theodore Roosevelt, 1880.  
Shown by permission of Mrs. Nicholas  
(Alice Roosevelt) Longworth. (*See illustration.*)

Roosevelt's religious faith was a simple one—to him the essence of religion was "to do justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God." On Sunday, August 4, 1878, the 20-year-old lad, mourning his beloved father, noted at Oyster Bay:

I like very much the text over the door of our Church: "Be ye doers of the word and not

hearers only." I am no believer in faith without works . . . With God's help I shall try to lead such a life as Father would have wished me to.

Throughout his life Roosevelt continued to be a faithful church attendant in spite of this incident noted in his diary at Cambridge, Mass., on Sunday, January 11, 1880:

I was requested to resign my Sunday School Class, as I am a Presbyterian and would not become an Episcopalian! As I have taught there 3½ years I thought this rather hard.

187. Diary of Theodore Roosevelt, 1881.  
Shown by permission of Mrs. Nicholas  
(Alice Roosevelt) Longworth.

The entries in this diary over a period of 6 days in January 1881 unfold the social life of the young Harvard graduate who had the week before begun studying law and was also writing *The Naval War of 1812*:

- January 10, 1881: Took Mother out sleigh riding. Dinner at our house; sat between Grace Rathbone & Lucy Tuckerman.
- Tuesday 11 : Took Fanny Smith out sleighriding. Dinner at Delanoes; sat between Mrs. Astor & Mrs. Drayton.
- Wednesday 12 : Sleighing superb. Drove Alice beyond Harlem. Very jolly theatre party & supper at Tuckermans.
- Thursday 13 : Great ball at Astors.
- Friday 14 : 15 of us started in special car for Niagara; Robinson, Betts, Beekman, Whitmore, Emlen, Colgate, Weir & myself; Alice, Corinne, Bamie, The Miss Parishes, Turnbull, & Robinson. Greatest kind of fun.
- Saturday 15 : Ideal day; perpetual spree. Saw falls, rapids, & whirlpool; took long sleighrides; ended up with every kind of dance in evening. Took hotel by storm. Every body is jolly & congenial.

188. Two-page handwritten letter of September 29, 1885, from Jefferson Davis

to Roosevelt, with, on the second page, Roosevelt's handwritten draft of a reply [October 1?, 1885].

"You have recently chosen publicly to associate the name of Benedict Arnold with that of Jefferson Davis," Davis wrote to Roosevelt. "I write to you directly to repel the unprovoked outrage, but with too low an estimate of you to expect an honorable retraction of your slander." In later years, in a carefully edited draft of a letter (June 12, 1905) which was apparently never sent, the President of the completely United States wrote to Clark Howell, editor of the *Atlanta (Georgia) Constitution*, that he still did not see his way clear about speaking on the Jefferson Davis incident:

The reason is not due to any reluctance on my part to state, what I would gladly state, that writing when I was young I used improper severity in my comments on him. Nor yet is it reluctance to make the further statement, which I should freely do, that when he wrote me a rather ill-tempered and undignified letter, instead of ignoring it I answered it with an acerbity which, being a young man, struck me at the time as clever, whereas it does not strike me as in the least so now. But if I retracted what I said, or rather, pointed to what I said later as giving my mature judgment, I would either have to convey a false impression, or else, by now stating my reasoned-out convictions about Davis, give still further offense. I can speak of Lee, of Stonewall Jackson, of Albert Sidney Johnston, of Joseph E. Johnston, with the heartiest respect and admiration, and not only be free from any suggestion of the false, but also free from any suppression of the truth.

On exhibit is the letter from Davis, with Roosevelt's draft reply in the third person:

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt is in receipt of a letter purporting to come from Mr. Jefferson Davis, and denying that the character of Mr. Davis compares unfavorably with that of Benedict Arnold. Assuming the letter to be genuine Mr. Roosevelt has only to say that he would be indeed surprised to find that his views of the character of Mr. Davis did not differ radically from those apparently entertained in relation thereto by Mr. Davis himself. Mr. Roosevelt begs leave to add that he does not deem it

necessary that there should be any further communication whatsoever between himself and Mr. Davis.

## THE ROOSEVELT FAMILY

189. Photograph of the Sagamore Hill house by Underwood and Underwood.

This 22-room family house was built by Roosevelt in 1884-85. He wrote 30 years later in his *Autobiography* (p. 340): "At Sagamore Hill we love a great many things—birds and trees and books, and all things beautiful, and horses and rifles and children and hard work and the joy of life. We have great fireplaces, and in them the logs roar and crackle during the long winter evenings."

190. Photograph of Roosevelt's library by Pach Brothers, New York, 1904.

This shows the library in the President's "Summer White House" at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Above the bookcase and mantel are sculptures, prints, photographs, and trophies of the hunt. On the mantel is a clock with chimes, known to the children as "the ting-tang clock." It was in this room that the President received distinguished visitors, dictated letters, and held conferences on matters of national and international importance. Here in 1905, for instance, he received envoys from the Mikado and the Czar and laid the ground for peace negotiations between Russia and Japan.

191. Photograph of the Roosevelt family by Pach Brothers, New York, 1903. From print furnished by Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt. (*See illustration.*)

The entire Roosevelt family is shown gathered at Sagamore in 1903. From left to right: Ethel, T. R., Theodore, Jr., Archie, Alice, Kermit, Mrs. Roosevelt, and Quentin.

192. Single-page typed letter of March 16, 1901, from Roosevelt to J. S. Jackson.

Large families had Roosevelt's hearty and frequent praise. He never failed to

write a letter of congratulation to proud parents of 12 who wrote him about it or sent him photographs of their families. As early as the period of the Vice Presidency, many babies were named for him. In this letter he expressed characteristic congratulations:

I feel that the father and mother of 12 children have shown themselves first class Americans entitled to the gratitude of all good citizens. I take pleasure in sending my photograph to my young namesake.

193. *Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Children*. Edited by Joseph Bucklin Bishop. New York, 1919.

The majority of the letters in this volume were written by Roosevelt to his children, a few of them to friends and relatives about the children. "From the youngest to the eldest," says Bishop in the introduction (p. 4), "he wrote to them always as equals. As they advanced in life the mental level of intercourse was raised as they grew in intelligence and knowledge, but it was always as equals that he addressed them." Roosevelt often wrote to the children in humor and at all times lovingly. Said he of the letters and the volume in which they were to appear: "I would rather have this book published than anything that has ever been written about me."

194. Two-page typed letter of December 26, 1902, from Roosevelt to James Abram Garfield. (From the James R. Garfield papers.)

Christmas at the White House is graphically described by the President in this thank-you letter to "Jimmikins," the son of James R. Garfield, the man Roosevelt considered his "beau ideal" of a Cabinet officer:

Yesterday morning at a quarter of seven all the children were up and dressed and began to hammer at the door of their mother's and my room, in which their six stockings, all bulging out with queer angles and rotundities, were hanging from the fireplace. So their mother and I got

up, shut the window, lit the fire, (taking down the stockings of course), put on our wrappers and prepared to admit the children. But first there was a surprise for me, also for their good mother, for Archie had a little birthday tree of his own which he had rigged up with the help of one of the carpenters in a big closet; and we all had to look at the tree and each of us got a present off of it. There was also one present each for Jack the dog, Tom Quartz the kitten, and Algonquin the pony, whom Archie would no more think of neglecting than I would neglect his brothers and sisters. Then all the children came into our bed and there they opened their stockings.

195. Four-page handwritten letter of October 27, 1903, from Roosevelt to Kermit Roosevelt. Lent by the Houghton Library, Harvard University.

From the White House on his birthday Roosevelt wrote one of his familiar picture letters to Kermit at Groton. Sketches with captions show the President and Mrs. Roosevelt on horseback: "Bleistein jumps a hurdle" and "Mother trotting on Yagenka." Roosevelt and the three younger children, Archie, Ethel and Quentin, are in a "Pillow fight with sofa cushions at the White House," with Father in the middle apparently getting the worst of it. Ending on a more serious tone, "Your inquiring father" writes:

Pardon a suggestion from an anxious parent. If you had succeeded in your laudable desire to roll those stones down hill on the cows, what would have been the result to the cows, and ultimately to you?

196. Single-page handwritten letter, *ca.* March 8, 1906, from Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., to Roosevelt.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., graduated from Harvard in 1908, having completed the four years' work in three years. His freshman year, however, had been troublesome; in February 1906 he was in difficulties for cutting too many classes, for not being interested in Spanish, and for not writing all of his assigned Freshman English themes. The President's letter to Ted



(February 23, 1906), quoting the Harvard dean's letter announcing that he had been placed on probation, was serious: "There is not leeway for the smallest shortcoming on your part." He emphasized the "thoroughly kindly spirit there is toward you" among the faculty, adding a characteristic postscript in his own writing:

Good luck, old boy! You'll come out all right. I know you have the stuff in you, and I trust you entirely. Anyone might come a cropper like this; now get up and retrieve it.

The boy's response was reassuring and showed an inherited fondness for simplified spelling:

I have carefully seen to every thing so that no slip can possible come. I have throughly seen to it that every master shall see that I am very evidently working hard. Now I have over C in all six courses which if I kept it up would put me so that I would not have to hustle for the last part of the year but merely work fairly hard. I went into a dinner the other evening with Mr. Hooker etc. It was great fun (they toasted us and we the sons drank to '80). Nobody up here now knows that I am on probation as I always answer them in "Is your grandmother a monkey" way. I am solemnly running every afternoon for exercise.

197. Photostat of letterbook copy of two-page typed letter of May 10, 1906, from Roosevelt to Virginia J. Arnold, with handwritten postscript.

One spring day in 1906 the President received a serious communication from Virginia J. Arnold, young Quentin's teacher at the Force Public School near the White House. Accompanying papers were sent home with the boy to prove that Quentin was wasting his school time in play:

Today at ten minutes past nine he entered school, singing, flourishing his hands and in general disorder, which continued after he had taken his seat.

In his reply the firm, loving father made some pertinent suggestions about the problem of discipline in school:

I thank you for your note about Quentin. Don't you think it would be well to subject him to

stricter discipline—that is, to punish him yourself, or send him to Mr. Murch for punishment that you are not able to give? Mrs. Roosevelt and I have no scruples whatever against corporal punishment. We will stand behind you entirely in doing whatever you decide is necessary.

I do not think I ought to be called in merely for such offenses as dancing when coming into the class room, for singing higher than the other boys, or for failure to work as he should work at his examples, or for drawing pictures instead of doing his sums. My own belief is that he is a docile child, although one that needs a firmness that borders on severity. We refused to let him take his Indian suit to school, as he said the other boys were going to do with their suits, because we told him he had not been good enough. If you find him defying your authority or committing any serious misdeed, then let me know and I will whip him; but it hardly seems wise to me to start in whipping him every day for offenses which in point of seriousness look as if they could be met by discipline in school and not by extreme measures taken at home.

Added is one of Roosevelt's characteristic postscripts, in larger than his usual handwriting:

If he bring play toys to school, confiscate them & keep them.

198. Four-page handwritten letter of February 17, 1907, from Kermit Roosevelt to Roosevelt. (*See illustration.*)

Kermit Roosevelt shared some characteristics of his father's which particularly endeared them to each other. They both loved books and nature and the out-of-doors; and Kermit inherited his father's ability to "stand the gaff" and his feelings of sympathy for the little man. Because he was always faithful to reply, he received many letters from his father, who often addressed him and referred to him as "blessed Kermit." "Your loving Kermit," in this Sunday letter from Groton, wrote of reading and exercise:

Just for a change from Lincoln I am reading Harry Lorrequer! The Lincoln I read was by Morse. Do you know whether it's a good life. It didn't impress me as being at all a good one. In the first place it is very uninterestingly written

and then it appears to be prejudiced against Lincoln. You have never cared for Lever's novels. I remember when I was reading Charley O'Malley you said it never appealed to you. I am only going to read Harry Lorrequer on Sundays.

The last week it has been much warmer, and as the snow was melting and there was no snowshoeing after Wednesday I ran each day. I thought snowshoeing was good exercise, but after snowshoeing hard all winter, three runs of from four to six or seven miles have made me so stiff I can hardly move. It was hard going across country for I went in up to my knees.

199. Four-page handwritten letter, *ca.* December 3, 1908, from Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., to Roosevelt.

The President was proud of his eldest son, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who after his graduation from Harvard had gone to work in a mill. Father wrote son on November 27, 1908, to praise him for doing this

instead of leading a perfectly silly and vacuous life around the clubs or in the sporting fields. . . . Every now and then solemn jacks come to me to tell me that our country must face the problem of "what it will do with its ex-Presidents"; and I always answer them that there will be one ex-President about whom they need not give themselves the slightest concern, for he will do for himself without any outside assistance; and I add that they need waste no sympathy on me—that I have had the best time of any man of my age in all the world, that I have enjoyed myself in the White House more than I have ever known any other President to enjoy himself, and that I am going to enjoy myself thoroly when I leave the White House, and what is more, continue just as long as I possibly can to do some kind of work that will count.

In his reply, here exhibited, the son expressed his agreement with his father:

Yes; I think you probably will find something to do alright. I don't think anyone need worry about that but I also think that ex-presidents should be provided for as many or at least some have been penniless and it does not seem all together dignified that they should be forced to work for the sake of money. . . . I, too, am glad I am at work and not playing around the clubs and sporting fields. It is a very poor life for anyone except as holiday. I admit I would

much rather be where after my work I could play a game of squash and take dinner instead of going to my room and staying alone there but I would much sooner do the latter and work than the former all day long. . . . There is a very nice new book by Kenneth Graeme—"Wind in the Willows."

200. Single-page handwritten letter of March 13, 1912, from Quentin Roosevelt to Roosevelt.

When Quentin Roosevelt was a little boy, his father described him as follows in a letter to Theodore, Jr.:

Quentin is a funny mite. He takes with the utmost philosophy alternations of grandeur and of the life of a small streetmucker. Today he went to school in a carriage and pair. Yesterday it became his duty to provide a pig for Thanksgiving dinner; accordingly he started off early in the morning to the slaughter house, scraped an acquaintance with a Negro who was driving a brick wagon, and rode over on the brick wagon, with two other Negroes who were on their way to the station to beat a ride on a freight train to Richmond. He had a date with an elderly sporting friend—a funny old fellow who hunts rabbits, and fishes, with whom Quentin has an acquaintance. He got his pig all right and brought it home in triumph. The rest of the day he passed with various small boy friends, doing everything imaginable, and was so dirty by nightfall that good Ethel had herself to see that he was thoroly washt. When his head was washt she said that it yielded a thick stream of muddy water.

Quentin's service as an aviator in World War I brought great satisfaction to his father, and his death behind the German lines in July 1918 caused him extreme sorrow. In the letter exhibited, Quentin, aged 15, proudly told his father about his grades:

Monthly marks came on today. I led the form with 8.67. P. Murray and Fuller tied for second with 8.53. Please don't tell mother if you see her before me as I want to tell her myself. I go home the nineteenth getting into New York at 3:15. Will you be in waiting for mother? Shall I go to the Outlook offices and meet you. I am so sorry about Helen and Teddy's baby. Best love. Please ask Arthur if he got the engine I sent him.



THE ROOSEVELT FAMILY AT SAGAMORE, 1903. From left to right: Ethel, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Archie, Alice, Kermit, Mrs. Roosevelt, and Quentin. (See entry 191.)

I thought snowshoeing and good  
Exercise, but after ~~the~~ snow-  
shoeing Landale winter, there  
kind of from ~~there~~ to have to  
Six or seven miles have made  
me so stiff I can hardly move.  
It was even going cross  
country for I went in up to my  
knees.

Your loving  
Kermit.

Sunday.

Feb. 17, 1906.

Dear Father, just for a change

from Lincoln I am reading

Harryburgess! The Lincoln

I read was by Morse. So

you know whether it's a

good life. It didn't



6373A

[May 18, 1905]

sorrows like this must befall us,  
May the Unseen Powers be  
with you as you now walk  
in the shadow.

Ever your friend  
Theodore Roosevelt

Thursday evening  
Beloved friend,  
In the terrible  
elemental griefs no one,  
no matter how close,  
can give any real  
comfort. All I can say  
is what you know,  
my dear friend with  
the bruised and aching heart.

A LETTER OF CONDOLENCE. Letter written by Roosevelt to Jacob Riis, May 18, 1905, after the death of Mrs. Riis. (See entry 207.)



TWO OLD FRIENDS GREET ONE ANOTHER. Roosevelt with James Cardinal Gibbons, 1918. (See entry 210.)

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201. Four-page handwritten letter of December 17, 1904, from Eleanor Roosevelt to Roosevelt.

When the President heard that his brother Elliott's daughter Eleanor was engaged to his cousin Franklin Delano Roosevelt, he wrote to a friend, Henry Parish, Jr., of his pleasure (December 2, 1904):

I am delighted at the engagement of Eleanor and Franklin. Few things could have given me greater satisfaction.

This letter was written by Eleanor Roosevelt to ask her uncle to give her away at the marriage:

Auntie Bye has just written me that you could come on for my wedding on March 16th. I want you & Aunt Edith so much & as I am to be married in the house do you think you could give me away? I know it is asking a great deal but I want you more than I can say & I do hope you can do it.

It was very, very kind of you to write me about my engagement & Franklin & I loved your letters. I am very, very happy & I know that you & Aunt Edith understand how much this great happiness means to me.

202. Photograph by undetermined person, 1914. From print furnished by Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt.

This shows the wedding party in the Embassy garden, Madrid, June 11, 1914, on the occasion of Kermit's marriage to Belle Willard, daughter of the American ambassador to Spain. Roosevelt is in the center. To his left are Ambassador and Mrs. Joseph E. Willard and Kermit Roosevelt. Seated are Elizabeth Willard and Belle Willard Roosevelt.

203. Photograph of Roosevelt by Walter Scott Shinn, 1916.

Roosevelt is holding his grandson, baby Kermit Roosevelt, Jr.

204. Photograph by undetermined person, 1914. From print furnished by Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt.

Members of the Roosevelt family are shown on a picnic at Lloyd's Neck, Long Island, in the summer of 1914. The group

includes, from left to right: Archie, Quentin, Ethel (Mrs. Richard Derby), Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, Theodore Roosevelt, and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Sr.

## ROOSEVELT'S FRIENDSHIPS

205. Photograph of Roosevelt by Underwood and Underwood, 1902.

Roosevelt here is speaking to a group of Negro schoolchildren who have just serenaded him at Pinchurst Tea Farm, Summerville, S. C., April 10, 1902.

206. Single-page handwritten letter of December 24, 1901, from Samuel L. Clemens to Roosevelt.

Roosevelt, who had great respect for the office of President, never felt that he personally should be exalted, and heartily disliked being called "Your Excellency." In a letter of May 13, 1905, to his friend and fellow-historian, Sir George Otto Trevelyan, he gave his reasons:

Now, as to a very small prejudice of mine. I would rather not be called Excellency, and this partly because the title does not belong to me and partly from vanity. The President of the United States ought to have no title; and if he did have a title it ought to be a bigger one. Whenever an important prince comes here he is apt to bring a shoal of "excellencies" in his train. Just as I should object to having the simple dignity of the White House changed for such attractions as might lie in a second-rate palace, so I feel that the President of a great democratic republic should have no title but President. He could not have a title that would not be either too much or too little. Let him be called the President, and nothing more.

But he could have made no objection upon receiving from Mark Twain this friendly tribute to "Your Excellency."

207. Four-page handwritten letter of May 18, 1905, from Roosevelt to Jacob Riis. (See illustration.)

One of the men most responsible for the awakening of Theodore Roosevelt's social conscience was Jacob Riis, journalist and author of *Theodore Roosevelt, the Citizen* (1904). When Mrs. Riis died, the Presi-

dent wrote a heart-warming letter of condolence to his "Beloved friend":

In the terrible elemental griefs no one, no matter how close, can give any real comfort. All I can say is what you know, my dear friend with the bruised and aching heart. You know how my wife and I loved and admired and respected the dear, dear one who has gone before you; you know how we love you, how we think of you, how we feel for you in your crushing calamity. The life of you two was an ideal life. Later, though not now, you will be able to realize what a wealth of precious memories are left you. You and I, friend, are in range of the rifle pits; and if we live sorrows like this must befall us. May the Unseen Powers be with you as you now walk in the shadow.

208. Four-page handwritten letter of December 31, 1911, from King Haakon VII of Norway to Roosevelt.

Roosevelt's capacity for friendship with sovereigns was great. Their ability to lead attracted him in some cases, but in others it was a common love of the outdoors and love of books, which, to him, in their "highest expressions" usually went hand-in-hand. On their European trip in 1910 he and Mrs. Roosevelt visited King Haakon of Norway and his family and became personal friends. As the King was "sitting waiting for the New Year," remembering old friends, he wrote to wish the Roosevelts a Happy New Year; at the same time he made an astute prediction:

May it only bring happy days to all of you, so that when the time comes that we are to look back on it that it only may leave pleasant memories to you all. I wonder what 1912 will bring; to my mind things look so unsettled in Europe and in other places of this World that

one can not help thinking that all this unrest may suddenly develop into a war between two or more nations, which may lead to much greater horrors than one even now imagines. I don't think we were so very far off from having a War between England & France against Germany this summer; but it blew over then, but each time it has been close to a thing like that it leaves a bitterness between the different nations which may prove too great for the leading officials to fight against even if they fully realize the responsibility; but they can not help themselves, the Nation takes the thing in hand themselves.

209. Photograph of Roosevelt by International Film Service, 1918. Lent by the National Archives.

Roosevelt is shown donating family silver to a group of Girl Scouts during a fund-raising drive, at Oyster Bay, on April 25, 1918.

210. Photograph made by C. C. Knobeloch, 1918. (*See illustration.*)

This shows Roosevelt and James Cardinal Gibbons, the latter with hand on T. R.'s shoulder, on September 29, 1918. In 1911 Roosevelt declared that the cardinal (whom he had first met in 1891) "embodied the highest and best in American citizenship."

211. "The Long, Long Trail." Photocopy of cartoon in *The Des Moines Register*, January 7, 1919.

This famous memorial to Roosevelt was drawn by Jay N. ("Ding") Darling and published the day following Roosevelt's death. In it T. R. is depicted as a hunter mounted on his horse, his arm extended in farewell, going "west."

### *Roosevelt in Action*

212. Photographs of Roosevelt by Underwood and Underwood, except item 9, by R. Y. Young, and items 13, 15, and 16, by George G. Bain.

These show Roosevelt speaking at:

- (1) Willimantic, Conn., August 23, 1902.
- (2) Providence, R. I., August 23, 1902.

- (3) South Lawrence, Mass., August 26, 1902.

- (4) Haverhill, Mass., August 26, 1902.

- (5) Concord, N. H., August 28, 1902.

- (6) Brattleboro, Vt., September 1, 1902.

- (7) Randolph, Vt., September 1 [?], 1902.



- (8) Asheville, N. C., September 9, 1902.
- (9) Evanston, Ill., April 2, 1903.
- (10) Lake City, Minn., April 4, 1903 [?].
- (11) Denver, Colo., May 4, 1903.
- (12) Walla Walla, Wash., May 25, 1903.
- (13) Yonkers, N. Y., October 18, 1910.
- (14) Plainfield [?], N. J., May 16 [?], 1913.
- (15) Oyster Bay, Long Island, May 27, 1916.
- (16) Oyster Bay, Long Island, April 2, 1918.

Accompanied by selected short texts from Roosevelt's writings and addresses.

213. Sound recording of Theodore Roosevelt's "Message to the American Boy," delivered to the Boys' Progressive League, March 1913.

Recorded originally by Roosevelt in the offices of *The Outlook* on an Edison cylinder recording machine; transferred by the

National Vocarium, New York, to a 78 rpm disc; and thence to continuous tape by the Library's Recording Laboratory for use in the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Exhibit.

214. Series of silent motion-picture sequences featuring episodes in the life of President Roosevelt; edited into one reel.

The sequences include footage pertaining to Roosevelt, with commentary and music, from the film "The Innocent Years," presented to the Library by NBC-TV, producers of the film; and extracts from historic films in the Library's collections (e. g. by Thomas A. Edison, American Mutoscope and Biograph, etc.), converted from the original paper prints by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences through the Renovare Process.

### *Rooseveltiana*

215. Gold chalice made by Shreve and Company, San Francisco, 1903. Lent by Mrs. Nicholas (Alice Roosevelt) Longworth.

During a western tour in the spring of 1903, Roosevelt spent three days in San Francisco. This gold chalice presented to him by the city is inscribed "San Francisco greets President Roosevelt," and (on the base) "San Francisco, California, May 12, 1903."

216. Carbon copy of single-page typed letter of May 10, 1912, from Roosevelt to John C. Spencer.

Many of Roosevelt's associates in Harvard College, on the ranch, and in politics enjoyed drinking; but he himself rarely touched alcohol. Dr. John C. Spencer of San Francisco, writing on May 2, 1912, warned the Progressive candidate of reports which were being circulated "that you are addicted to habitual over-indulgence in alcoholic stimulants." (This problem of false accusations about his

drinking was to become acute; it was finally overcome in May 1913, when Roosevelt won a libel suit against a newspaperman who had written an article charging him with drunkenness.) This letter shows how little concerned Roosevelt was at Dr. Spencer's warning:

I thank you for your kind warning. I am not a total abstainer, that is, I drink just about as much as Dr. Lyman Abbott does, and I say this with his permission. In other words, I am as absolutely temperate as any prohibitionist.

217. Sketch of Roosevelt, painted at the White House in the spring of 1908 by the Hungarian artist, Philip A. László. Lent by Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt.

Seeing this portrait many years later in the home of Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, to whom Roosevelt presented it in 1914, László exclaimed: "That is the most powerful sketch I ever painted!" The sketch was a preliminary study of the larger portrait of Roosevelt in black riding dress, which now hangs in the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

218. Seven-page handwritten letter of December 13, 1907, from Arthur Hamilton Lee to Roosevelt.

Arthur Hamilton Lee, honorary Rough Rider and later a leading British political leader, in his letter of December 13, 1907, asked a "great favor" of his old friend in the White House:

I have a friend in the great Hungarian Portrait painter, *Philip László*, who is a real genius and who, in my humble judgment, is now superior to Sargent on his own ground. He has had a marvellous success, on the continent . . . and he has painted practically every crowned head & celebrity in Europe. He has just come to England to measure swords with Sargent, & he has commenced by painting very remarkable portraits of the King & Queen (the first *real* ones they have ever had), and of *me!* He is not only a great painter from a technical point of view, but he has an unequalled gift of depicting character, & every one of his portraits is a real psychological study. Moreover he has the inestimable merit of working at lightning speed, so that his sitters are very soon out of their agony, and he is such an interesting and delightful personality that it is a real pleasure to sit to him.

And now I come to my request!

He has to go to America . . . I therefore want to ask whether you will consent to give him 2 or 3 short sittings (no more) in order that he may paint a sketch portrait of you—for *me*. He is exceedingly keen to do it & I should prize it more than I can say.

Roosevelt agreed, somewhat reluctantly at first, to the sitting; but this letter to Lee leaves no doubt as to his happiness at the result:

Indeed, my dear fellow, the obligation is altogether mine as regards the Laszlós, for I like the picture he has made of me better than any other, and so does Mrs. Roosevelt. I took a great fancy to Laszló himself, and it is the only picture which I really enjoyed having painted; for he wanted me to have in people to talk to me, and I accordingly usually had in two or three interesting visitors, especially Mrs. Lodge, and if there weren't any visitors I would get Mrs. Laszló, who is a trump to play the violin on the other side of the screen. So I did not mind being painted at all; and I was delighted with the sketch of Mrs. Roosevelt's head.

219. "Dinner bell," consisting of a bronze gong mounted on a pair of rhinoceros feet, assembled in London by Howland Ward. Lent by Mrs. Nicholas (Alice Roosevelt) Longworth.

A by-product of T. R.'s African expedition of 1909, this was kept in the hall at Sagamore. It was called "Goody Two-Shoes" by the Roosevelt family.

220. Watercolor sketch of the south portico of the White House, prepared in 1903 by John Singer Sargent. Lent by Mrs. Nicholas (Alice Roosevelt) Longworth.

The dedication on this sketch reads: "For my kind hostess, Mrs. Roosevelt." Sargent at the time was painting a portrait of Roosevelt.

221. Pen - and - ink original cartoon drawn by Roosevelt, *ca.* 1914; with holograph notations. Lent by Archibald B. Roosevelt.

Depicted in this "family" cartoon, captioned "Everybody Works But Gouty Old Butterfly Father," are Roosevelt (with butterfly wings); his wife ("the mistress of Sagamore Hill; somewhat depressed by a lifelong companionship with G. O. B. F."); and their children, headed in various directions to their appointed tasks. Mrs. Roosevelt holds in one hand a batch of "Bills, farm accounts, expenses for education of children, etc., etc." and in the other a "handkerchief, to receive tears." Portrayed also are Kermit leaving with his wife ("Bride, *very* nice looking") for South America and a job in Argentina; Theodore, Jr., off to his job in Wall Street, dragging a string of fish (he was an enthusiastic fisherman); Ethel, who pushes a baby carriage, accompanying her husband, Dr. Richard Derby, to New York where the latter was a practicing surgeon during the winter months; and Archie and Quentin, their feet only to be seen, disappearing in the direction of Harvard and Groton, respectively ("A study in vanishing perspective").

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## Peter Apian's World Map of 1530

A FEW MONTHS AGO the Library acquired a copy of Pomponius Mela's *De orbis situ libri tres*, printed at Basel by Andreas Cratander during the month of January 1522. This is a handsome Renaissance volume which possesses interest for several reasons. Not only is the classical text the work of the earliest Roman geographer, but this is the second edition to contain the commentaries of Joachim Vadianus (1484-1551), a distinguished Swiss geographer. The first edition, of which the Library has three copies, was published in Vienna in 1518. Both editions are described by Henry Harrisse in his *Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima* (cf. numbers 92 and 112), since in Vadianus' letter to Rudolphus Agricola appended at the end there is found a brief passage relating to America. This edition is also described under number 63957 in volume XV of Joseph Sabin's *A Dictionary of Books Relating to America*, where one copy is located in the John Carter Brown Library, in Providence, R. I. Sabin states that the elaborate woodcut border surrounding the title, signed "1519 HF," is the work of Hans Holbein. Others have suggested, probably with greater validity, that this is not the work of Holbein but of Hans Furtenbach.

The recently acquired copy of the edition of 1522, bound in contemporary brown blind-stamped calf, has been rebaked, but it is a large copy in good condition. This edition appears to be relatively common since the National Union Catalog locates 11 copies altogether, not including the

present one. The Library's copy, however, contains a map, inserted between signatures a and b, which does not appear to be present in any other copies; and indeed it should not be, for the map, which is dated 1530, obviously could not have been added at the earliest until eight years after the volume was published. (*See illustration.*) It is evident, in fact, through the presence of wormholes in signatures a and b, but not affecting the map, that the map was inserted much, much later. A further indication is the presence on the verso of the map of apparent traces of an adhesive, suggesting that prior to its insertion in the volume it had probably been mounted in some fashion.

The map itself is of the highest significance in the cartographical history of the New World, for it is one of the earliest engraved maps to carry the name "America." The earliest map on which the name appeared is the unique map of heroic size executed by Martin Waldseemüller in 1507; the sole surviving copy is now located in Wolfegg Castle in Württemberg. Until the relatively recent discovery of Waldseemüller's map of 1507, the earliest engraved map on which the name "America" appeared was thought to be the woodcut map engraved by Peter Apian in 1520. Although much smaller in scale than the Waldseemüller map of 1507, Apian's woodcut engraving derived from it; this map was prepared for inclusion in the edition of Caius Julius Solinus' *Polyhistor* that was printed in Vienna in 1520, and was probably engraved at the

expense of Luc Alantse of Vienna, whose monogram appears in the lower left-hand corner. The fact that it was prepared for inclusion in a bound volume undoubtedly accounts for the relatively large number of copies that have survived. The Library of Congress alone has no fewer than four copies, including one in the Rosenwald Collection. Copies that have not suffered from the binder's knife are relatively scarce, however. An untrimmed copy with all four points of the compass designated outside of the border must measure at least 30 x 43 cm. The title of this map reads as follows:

Tipvs Orbis Vniuersalis Ivxta Ptolomei Cosmographi Traditionem Et Ame/Rici Vespvcii Alior[um]qve Lvstrationes A Petro Apiano Leysnico Elvcbrat[us]/An Do. M.DXX.

The world map found in the Library's copy of the Pomponius Mela of 1522 is a re-engraving of the Peter Apian map of 1520, with the following title:

Tipvs Orbis Vniuersalis Ivxta Ptolomei Cosmographi Traditionem Et Ame/Rici Vespvcii Alior[um]qve Lvstrationes A Petro Apiano Leysnico Elvcbrat[us]/An Do. M.DXXX.

The text is identical with that of the earlier map except for the later date of 1530. The Library's copy with the upper, lower, and right margins trimmed measures 29 x 41 cm. A perfect copy would probably be a little less wide than the earlier map of 1520. The cartographical features are virtually the same. Other than the date, the significant differences appear to be the heavier neat line, the disappearance of the monograms, the differing armorial shields in the lower left- and right-hand corners, and the colophon to the right of the left shield, which reads: "ghedruct tāt/werpen by mij/Peter de Wale i /de guldē/hant." The shield in the lower right corner carries the arms of Antwerp with those of the Empire; that in the left-hand corner carries only the arms of the Empire.

The map is described briefly under num-

ber 190 in Henry Harrisse's *The Discovery of North America* (London, Paris, 1892). Harrisse states that he "once saw that map inserted in a copy of Peter Martyr's *Decades* published at Alcalá in 1530," and refers to the Heber and Murphy copies of that book as containing this 1530 map. The next reference that has been located is found in Fernand G. van Ortroys's *Bibliographie de l'oeuvre de Pierre Apian* (Besançon, 1902), entry 2. His description derives from the copy in the John Carter Brown Library, which had been inserted in that library's copy of Peter Martyr's *De Orbe Novo* (Alcalá, 1530), formerly owned by Ternaux-Compans. Ortroys refers to the existence of two other copies also inserted in the 1530 Peter Martyr, one owned formerly by Richard Heber and the other by Henry C. Murphy. The Heber copy was sold at auction in 1835; it was this that John Carter Brown acquired in 1846. The 1884 sale catalog of the library of Henry C. Murphy, sold by George A. Leavitt & Co., describes under number 1607 the 1530 Peter Marytr; and the note beneath that entry says: "The map engraved on wood in this volume is very rare and wanting in many copies. It is the first edition of the eight decades, and contains the same map as that in the Solinus Camers of 1520." This seems to say quite clearly that the map in the Murphy copy was the fairly common Apian map of 1520 that is usually to be encountered in the 1520 Solinus. Thus the two "additional" copies of the Peter de Wale engraved map of 1530 mentioned by Ortroys do not exist.

Correspondence with eight present-day owners of the 1530 Peter Marytr, other than the John Carter Brown Library, does not reveal the presence of any maps in their copies of the book. In fact, the only other copy of the 1530 map that has possibly been recorded—and for this information we are indebted to Mr. A. L. van



The Library of Congress copy of Peter Apian's world map of 1530.

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Gendt of Blaricum, the Netherlands—is a mutilated copy in the municipal library of Antwerp. At this writing we have not been able to verify its location. In response to our request for a reproduction, we received a photograph not of the 1530 world map, but rather the one that Peter Apian prepared to accompany his *Cosmographia* of 1545. We strongly suspect that the Antwerp copy is nonexistent.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Van Gendt believed that the Antwerp copy was reproduced on plate I of Jean Denucé's *De Geschiedenis van de Vlaamsche Kaartsnijkunst* (Antwerp, 1941); actually this plate reproduces the John Carter Brown Library copy. The textual description about the map, found on page 15, is scant indeed, and of little help.

The Société Royale de Géographie d'Anvers in its 1926 catalog of the exposition held during that year reproduced the 1530 map after a copy at that time in the possession of M. Van Ortrooy in Antwerp. This, we have ascertained, is also a reproduction of the copy in the John Carter Brown Library; Ortrooy in his bibliography of Apian indicated that he had secured a photograph of the Brown copy. This undoubtedly served as the source of the 1926 Antwerp reproduction. Leo Bagrow's *Geschichte der Kartographie* (Berlin, [1851]) briefly mentions the 1530 map under the name of "Wale" but does not

locate a copy. Thieme-Becker lists Peter de Wale as a painter and designer, indicating further that he was a member of St. Luke's Guild in Antwerp. That catalog refers to a woodcut by Wale of two skeletons that is dated 1530, the year of the map, but no mention is made of it; since he died during April 1570, one would assume that the engraver was a relatively young man at the time he re-engraved the Apian world map.

In summary, it would appear that the 1530 map engraved at Antwerp by Peter de Wale is a cartographical wood-engraving of excessive rarity. In our exhaustive survey there have been identified with certainty only two original copies, one purchased by John Carter Brown in 1846 and now reposing within the library which bears his name, and the other recently acquired by the Library of Congress from an antiquarian bookseller in the Netherlands. Of these surviving copies, the one owned by the Library of Congress appears to be in better condition. Three points of the compass, "SEPTENTRIO," "ORIENS," and "MERIDIES," found outside the margin, have been cut away, and a small tear at the top affects three letters of the name "Ptolomei" in the title. In the Providence copy all four of the compass points have been cut away and a large tear to the depth of one inch in the upper right-hand margin seriously affects a portion on the map for the Pacific area south of Japan.

FREDERICK R. GOFF  
Chief, Rare Book Division

<sup>1</sup> Since writing this, we have heard from Dr. Schmoock, Director of the Stedelijke Bibliotheek, that the 1530 world map "doesn't exist in Antwerp."

## The William Gibbs McAdoo Papers

**I**N A LETTER to the Chief of the Manuscript Division in 1951, one of the foremost Wilsonian scholars stated that William Gibbs McAdoo was, next to Woodrow Wilson, "the ablest and most energetic member of the Administration." He continued that he only needed access to the McAdoo papers to make his "researches complete" for the purpose of a multi-volume study of Wilson and his times. The collection, presented to the Library by Mr. Francis H. McAdoo in 1949, could not be made available at that time because of an agreement of cloture incorporated into the deed of gift, which provided that access to the papers would not be granted for an as yet unexpired number of years. Recently Mr. McAdoo graciously consented to shorten the period for which the papers were to remain closed, and the bulk of this large, varied, and extremely important collection can be made available to scholars upon the completion of its organization this year. Not only will students of Wilson's administration be interested, but other historians will find material of value to them in the records and correspondence of McAdoo's colorful career prior to his coming to Washington and his participation in American politics as one of the foremost figures in the Democratic Party from 1919 until his death in 1941.

Often the first reaction of an archivist or manuscript historian on encountering a large unprocessed manuscript collection is to wonder how the mass of material was used effectively as a "live" file. In con-

nection with the William Gibbs McAdoo papers, the question is answered by McAdoo himself, who frequently found it impossible to locate specific items in his files. While working on his memoirs he wrote to Senator Carter Glass (April 3, 1931):

I am deeply grateful for your kind letter of March 26th inclosing copies of our correspondence in 1927 about the Federal Reserve [Reserve] Act. It is a dreadful thing to have one's files so utterly messed up as mine are, resulting not alone from several major moves about the country, but also from changes of filing clerks, every one of whom seems to have had a different system. All my papers are here, but it is like hunting for a needle in a haystack sometimes to find the things I want.

On January 9, 1931, he had written to Col. Edward M. House in the same vein, concluding: "I have no doubt that if I were to go through every file I have that I could locate some of the missing papers, but it would be much less trouble for me to get them from some friend."

Because of the general disarray of the collection and in view of its importance for historical research, it was decided that the first organization of the collection would be a definitive one and that the correspondence would be arranged in day-by-day chronological order. This plan has been strictly adhered to, with the exception that incoming letters and McAdoo's replies, ordinarily clipped together when the papers came to the Library, have been kept together and filed under the date of the reply.

The collection is a large one, containing approximately a quarter of a million pieces,

mainly consisting of correspondence, but also including speeches, memoranda, articles, clippings, and a variety of printed matter. Its scope extends from the early nineteenth century until McAdoo's death. The early material, of which there is a considerable amount, concerns his ancestors. Only a few of the documents relate to his career before he settled in New York, but there is considerable information, including several well-kept scrapbooks chronicling his stay in that city. The number of letters increases markedly after McAdoo's espousal of the Wilson cause in 1911, and they shed considerable light upon Wilson's nomination and election as well as McAdoo's part in those events. After the election and McAdoo's joining the Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, the correspondence, as would be expected, becomes voluminous, comprising in the neighborhood of 80,000 items for the period from his appointment to his resignation six years later. In addition to material bearing upon the Treasury Department, the Federal Reserve System, and related matters, this group includes a great number of letters, memoranda, and reports concerning McAdoo's service as Director General of Railroads during the first World War.

For the period following the war, the collection contains important material on the Democratic Presidential nominating conventions and the elections of 1920, 1924, 1928, and 1932, in all of which McAdoo played a conspicuous part. There also are letters and other materials relating to his election as United States Senator from California in 1932. Next in chronological order come the extensive files from his Senate office for the period from 1933 until 1938. Finally, there is his correspondence after his retirement from the Senate.

Any attempt to list McAdoo's correspondents would produce a muster of im-

portant Democrats for the 30 years following 1911, and would encompass, as well, other outstanding figures from various professions. Included, of course, are numerous letters to and from his colleagues in the Cabinet and the Senate and most of the important national, regional, and often State and local leaders of his party. The Wilson-McAdoo correspondence is represented by approximately 600 letters. Some of his most revealing political correspondence was with his good friends Josephus Daniels, William Jennings Bryan, Bernard M. Baruch, and George Fort Milton, but frequently a detailed analysis of the then-current political situation might be included in letters to correspondents with whom he was not so well acquainted. Being a good politician, he answered serious letters promptly and usually fully, even during periods of the greatest demands upon his time.

In addition to the general correspondence, which may be consulted without special permission, there is a series of personal or family correspondence which may be used only with special permission, which should be requested through the Chief of the Manuscript Division. This series also has been chronologically arranged.

A "register" or finding aid is being prepared for the collection which will furnish further detailed information for the researcher. The register will appear in the Library's series of publications of registers of collections in the Manuscript Division.

William Gibbs McAdoo, who was to rise to prominence in both the North and West and become a national political figure, was born in Georgia during the Civil War and grew up during the hectic days of Reconstruction in the South. His father, for whom he was named, was a successful lawyer of Eastern Tennessee, who led a company during the Mexican War and again saw active service in the Civil War, fighting for the Southern cause. The first William

Gibbs McAdoo married Mary Faith, of the prominent Floyd family of Georgia. This Southern background was to prove an asset to the son in his political life.

Soon after his attendance at the University of Tennessee and his admission to the Tennessee bar, McAdoo began to exhibit a boldness and resourcefulness in business affairs that was to characterize the remainder of his life. His first important business venture was an attempt to modernize the Knoxville street railway system. The result was a financial failure, but it provided important training for the young lawyer-businessman, who moved his family to New York in 1892.

In New York it was not long before McAdoo became more interested in completing a tunnel under the Hudson River than in his growing law practice. Against obstacles which many times threatened to ruin the company he had organized, McAdoo pushed the tunnel, popularly known as the "McAdoo Tunnel," to completion and earned a considerable reputation as a railway builder and operator. This phase of his career is covered in the collection by several well-kept scrapbooks as well as by a fair amount of correspondence.

Before the completion of the tunnel McAdoo had no time and little inclination for politics. However, the rise to national stature of the crusading Governor of New Jersey would change that, and McAdoo's letterbooks for 1912 reveal considerably more time spent in advancing the political ambition of Woodrow Wilson than in his own business affairs. This development led McAdoo, then almost 50 years old, away from his relatively placid and secure life as the head of a railway system into an important position in Democratic politics, where he would remain for almost 30 years.

The transition was accomplished with hardly a jolt. McAdoo seemed to have an innate feeling for politics, which was abetted by his striking appearance (well

over six feet tall, with prominent features, he was frequently referred to as the "beardless Lincoln"), his natural charm, and an ability as a public speaker which he had cultivated since his college days. Wilson was immediately attracted to him, recognizing an able and a willing ally for the cause.

His correspondence for this period, revealing his efforts to secure the Democratic Presidential nomination for Wilson, is quite revealing. On March 23, 1912, he wrote to Pleasant A. Stovall of Savannah:

I greatly regret that the sad circumstances of the moment [the death of Mrs. McAdoo] make me feel disinclined to appear just at this time as a speaker at a public meeting. I am sorry, because I am most anxious to do everything in my power for Governor Wilson . . . should you become convinced, as the campaign progresses, that a speech by me shortly before the primary, would be of any real service to Governor Wilson, I may be willing to do violence to my present feelings and respond to the call. Please write me fully about the situation in Georgia, and if you think the fight is going to be hot enough to make it necessary for Governor Wilson to bring all of his batteries into action.

I think the Governor's prospects are exceedingly bright, and I am looking for some very pronounced and favorable developments with the next few weeks.

A few days later (March 26) he wrote to W. H. Osborn, an important North Carolina politician:

I wish you would make up your mind for Governor Wilson, or at least let me make it up for you. I am more than ever convinced, as the campaign progresses, not only of his pre-eminent qualifications, but also of his unusual availability. He is the only Democrat for whom there seems to be a nation-wide demand. The support of the other candidates is less far-reaching. In other words, it is more localized than that of Governor Wilson. Undoubtedly the Governor is far in the lead of all the other candidates in the matter of strength, and I think that the developments from this time on will demonstrate that fact conclusively. The field seems to be against him and, in certain selfish quarters, there is a desperate desire as



well as effort, to destroy him, but it is not going to succeed. I think the prospects of his nomination grow brighter every day, and, as I said to you before, I think he is the one Democrat who certainly can be elected. Perhaps we can elect some one of the other candidates, but success with any other than Governor Wilson is less likely. Get in the game with us without further delay, and let's show them what we can do!

On the following day he wrote to Robert Ewing, of Louisiana, about developments on the Republican side:

I do not think, by the way, that Roosevelt is going to succeed, at least it does not look so from this angle. He may make Taft's nomination an impossibility and thus force the Republicans to use Hughes. I should regard Hughes as the strongest man the Republicans can name, and I think that he could likely beat any Democrat except Wilson.

A month later (April 24) he was still concerned about the North Carolina situation. He wrote to Josephus Daniels, who would later join him in Wilson's Cabinet:

I stopped in Greensboro last Monday and had a long talk about the situation. I hope that we are going to get effective results. The chief cry now seems to be money for legitimate expenses. I am going to make a contribution of \$500. for North Carolina, although I have already taxed my resources severely in what I have done up here. I asked Col. Osborn if it would not be possible to raise some money among the Governor's friends in the state. Can you not take this up? I think that even \$1,000. for the purpose of maintaining headquarters and sending out literature, would accomplish much. . . . I know how much you are doing in every direction, and I hesitate to suggest that you do more, but we have all got to stand together and meet the demands as far as it is possible to do so.

Some of the Southern primaries bitterly disappointed the Wilson forces, but McAdoo retained an optimistic tone in his letters, which grew rapidly in number at this juncture. On May 4, with the Democratic National Convention rapidly approaching, he wrote to John D. McNeel of Montgomery:

We are not discouraged, although we are disappointed about the results in Georgia and

Florida, particularly in Georgia, where Col. Grey tells me that fully \$100,000. was spent to defeat Governor Wilson. It was hoped by the Governor's opponents that an adverse vote in Georgia could be used with great effect against him in other states. For my part, I believe that the Governor has so much general strength with the people throughout the country that the Convention itself can be brought to a recognition of that strength. Much is going to depend, as you very sagely say, on the way the Governor's interests are handled in the Convention. He is the second choice of so many of the delegations that if his friends stand firm, and things are managed properly, all of his reserve strength may be thrown to him after a few ballots.

The Democratic National Convention, which was called to order amid heat, excitement, and general optimism at Baltimore on June 25, was divided between Wilson and "Champ" Clark, with William Jennings Bryan holding the balance of power and leaning more and more toward Wilson. McAdoo was present as one of the leading Wilson managers, and was elated, of course, when his chief was chosen, on the forty-sixth ballot, to carry the party's standard. Some years later McAdoo revealed an interesting episode occurring at the convention in a letter (October 15, 1928) to Ray Stannard Baker, authorized biographer of Wilson:

Charlie White was the sergeant-at-arms of the New York delegation, of which I was a member. . . . Anticipating that Murphy would switch the delegation to Clark on some roll call, I asked Charlie to tell me, if he could find out when this was going to happen. . . . As you know, the delegation was bound by the unit rule. . . . He said . . . that if he got an intimation as to when this would occur he would let me know. During the ballot just preceding the one before the switch was made Charlie told me that he thought the delegation would be switched to Harmon on the next ballot. With this information I hurried to each delegation supporting Wilson in whole or in part and told a Wilson leader in each that New York would switch to Harmon on the next ballot and to caution our friends to remain firm because if we did, and thus prevented the expected stampede to Clark, Wilson would eventually win because if Clark was unable to progress after he got a majority,

Wilson's secondary strength in the convention would gradually be developed and his nomination would follow. I am convinced that this fore-warning had a tremendous effect in steadying the Wilson forces at that critical juncture in the convention and encouraging them to keep up the fight in the face of a very exciting and critical moment of the battle.

McAdoo wasted no time in preparing for what was to prove a Wilson success in November. Even in the seriously divided Republican Party he saw a formidable threat to Democratic hopes. Therefore, he passed up no opportunity to win converts through his correspondence. On July 17, he wrote to Hugh White Adams of Portland, who was then on the fence:

I am particularly pleased that you like Governor's Wilson's nomination. I think it is the greatest victory for clean politics and high ideals in the country since the Lincoln nomination in 1860. I do not want to encourage you to "flop", because I know how hard it is for a man to change his political affiliations, but should you determine to support Governor Wilson, I shall be very happy, as I know that you can do a lot of effective service in your state. I think Governor Wilson's nomination means the extinction of Teddy, and that, in view of Teddy's recent attitude and conduct, will not be a bad thing for the country.

McAdoo's loyalty and ability were rewarded by one of the highest posts in Wilson's Cabinet. He was Secretary of the Treasury during one of the most hectic periods of that Department's existence. In addition to being the central figure in America's financing of its effort in the first World War, he was vitally concerned in the passage and operation of the Federal Reserve Act, which radically revamped the monetary and banking system of the country. In connection with the latter he was, and is, frequently accused of hampering the efforts of Carter Glass, "father of the Federal Reserve System," and of other legislative and administrative leaders by advancing reform schemes opposed to theirs. His own version of this controversy is set forth in a letter dated January 3, 1927, to

Carter Glass, who had just defended McAdoo from a charge brought in the Senate that he had been opposed to the Federal Reserve Act:

Many things happened in those formative days of the Federal Reserve Act, both on the legislative side, which you so ably conducted, and on the executive side, the chief responsibility of which the President had asked me to assume. In the course of my first talk with him on this subject, I found that he had well-defined views about the structure of the Act; he told me that you had already prepared a tentative bill and asked me to get in touch with you and to cooperate in every way in my power which, of course, I did and it is one of the most agreeable memories of my life that we were able to cooperate with such cordiality and effect.

I said to the President that I was receiving in the Treasury many suggestions for so-called "currency reform" from bankers, economists and laymen and asked if he did not think that I should investigate, both as a matter of policy and courtesy so that when we had reached a final conclusion as to what was the best measure, we would have all the facts before us. He heartily concurred in this plan and as a result of it, I was obliged to waste a great deal of time listening to bankers and others on this subject. I never at any time advocated any plan that was opposed to the Federal Reserve Act but I did consider such plans and I did discuss them with the President.

As a result we were confirmed in our view that the Federal Reserve measure was the right measure and that it should be pressed with all possible vigor and of course, made as perfect as possible on its path through the two houses of the Congress. I am really surprised that anyone should have gotten the impression that I had a measure of my own or that I favored any other measure than the Federal Reserve Act.

Many other situations arose to engage the Secretary's attention prior to the United States' entry into the World War. For example, on April 21, 1914, he wrote to Josephus Daniels, then Secretary of the Navy: "Of course I understand the difficulty of your making any estimates of the cost of conducting a war with Mexico, should one result, but I presume you have some tentative figures . . . as to what the probable drain on the Treasury would be."

On May 9, 1916, he wrote to R. L. Henry, revealing his concern over American dependence on foreign shipping:

The British flag is our main reliance as it carries about seventy per cent of our export and import trade, and yet Great Britain is one of the principal belligerents in the gigantic European War, and if anything happened to impair her control of the sea, or to seriously interfere with the movements of her merchant ships, American commerce would suffer severely.

McAdoo's opinion on most other problems facing the Government may be found in the collection in the form of correspondence or memoranda.

The nomination for a second term, of course, presented no problem for a successful President, but Wilson narrowly missed defeat at the hands of Charles Evans Hughes and a reunited Republican Party in 1916. McAdoo, who naturally took an active part in the campaign, was quite confident of success in its early stages. On July 31 he wrote to William Jennings Bryan:

I think Mr. Hughes is in an extremely awkward position before the country. He can't be frank and truthful with the public because he has no issue and is trying to make one out of the fortuitous circumstances of the day. Every day I wonder more and more how a man of his character and reputation could have lent himself to the schemes of the Republican Party. . . . All we have to do is to get our case before the people.

The following comments on the election were contained in a letter to David R. Francis, American Ambassador to Russia, dated January 3, 1917:

The election of the President was an extraordinary personal and political triumph. The selfish interest in Wall Street and all the discontented and disreputable elements, which scruple at nothing to defeat the President, are feeling very much displeased, but the American people as a whole are feeling very happy, I can assure you. To have changed the administration at this critical juncture in the world's affairs would, in my judgment, have had disastrous consequences for the American people both in their domestic and foreign affairs.

McAdoo's ideas on financing the war are contained in a letter to Senator William J. Stone, dated June 6, 1917:

The country was never so able to meet the burdens of increased taxation. . . . It is better, in fact, that business shall know now upon what basis of taxation we are going to proceed, so that business may adjust itself to it, than to keep the matter in doubt and to have continual legislation on the subject. The gravest mistake that governments always make upon the outbreak of war is to fail immediately to provide by taxation for a large part of the increased expenditures. Not only is this essential to prevent unnecessary borrowings but necessary to prevent the disastrous inflation which will inevitably come about ultimately through continued issues of large amounts of bonds.

Both patriotism and partisanship are evident in a letter to W. L. Saunders, on November 2, 1917:

When I hear of Teddy's ravings about unpreparedness, and reflect that he and the Outlook, with which he was at that time connected, bitterly opposed the passage of the ship bill, I cannot help thinking of this utter hypocrisy and lack of patriotism in trying to make the rest of the world believe that America is as feeble and as weak as he represents her. Even if she were, it does not help to tell our enemies all about it, in the public prints. If one of the privates in the Army had said to the newspapers what Roosevelt has said about the lack of arms, etc., he would have been court-martialled and severely punished.

In December 1918 McAdoo resigned as Secretary of the Treasury, being succeeded by Carter Glass, and in the following January Walter D. Hines relieved him as Director General of Railroads. He explained this move in his memoirs (*Crowded Years*, Boston, 1931, p. 498):

I had promised the President that I would remain as a member of his cabinet until the close of the war. It is true that I enjoyed the work, but my duties were so onerous and required such long hours and such close attention that I had almost reached a state of exhaustion.

There was another reason which became more pressing every day. I was spending more than I earned, several times more, and my financial means were dwindling. The cost of living in



Washington had gone up to fabulous heights; the monthly deficit made a tremendous hole in my assets.

After a holiday in California, McAdoo became head of the law firm of McAdoo, Cotton & Franklin in New York. In 1922 he moved to Los Angeles and began the practice of law there.

Because of his important post in the Cabinet and his personal connection with the White House (Eleanor Wilson became the second Mrs. McAdoo in 1914), McAdoo was frequently referred to as the "heir apparent" or "crown prince" of the Administration. He was quick to resent any intimation that he used his position to further his own career. On March 26, 1928, he explained his position to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson:

I have been meticulously careful never to claim anything for myself because of my association with him. In 1920 to 1924 when I was the most discussed man for the Democratic Presidential nomination I never spoke once to him on the subject, never sought his aid and never used his name to advance my interests, although my political enemies constantly circulated stories that he was opposed to me and used his name to my disadvantage although I had been his devoted supporter and friend always. I never asked him even to correct these false stories.

Soon after his retirement from the Government, McAdoo wrote to Byron R. Newton (February 17, 1919): "I am keeping an eye generally on the situation—political, economic and social—but I am saying nothing now." What he saw of the party's actions did not encourage him. On February 10 he had written to Carter Glass:

It is difficult to describe the apathy which seems to pervade Democratic circles. There is a feeling that the Administration always recognizes Republicans in appointments to places of high honor and responsibility and this has had a very discouraging effect. I observed the other day that William Allen White, who has been a bitter opponent of the Administration, had been appointed to represent the United States at the conference with the Bolshevik Government.

Two days later he wrote to Raymond T. Baker, Director of the Mint:

It seems to me that the Party is doing some very stupid things in Washington. The defeat of the woman suffrage amendment and the continuation of . . . zone postage rates . . . are two blunders of the first magnitude. Our Party leaders have deliberately put two formidable weapons in the hands of the enemy.

The following letter of July 10 [?] to W. H. Thomas is typical of many which McAdoo wrote following the San Francisco convention of 1920, which, after a deadlock involving Cox, McAdoo, and A. Mitchell Palmer, nominated James A. Cox:

I hope the triumph of some of the undesirable elements in the party will not hurt the ticket. I do not believe that Governor Cox, if elected, would allow these elements to dominate him. We must all get back of the ticket now and do our utmost to prevent the forces of reaction, represented by the Republican Party, from getting control of the country again. . . .

Let us not be discouraged. We are all young yet and the whole world is before us. I hope I can render some useful service as a private citizen, and you may be sure that my voice will not be stilled.

The implied promise of future action was amply redeemed by McAdoo in 1924, when he made a strenuous effort to capture the party's nomination in the New York Convention. However, it was not to be. The party that year was split between the urban, liberal forces championed by Alfred E. Smith and the conservative Southern elements that looked to McAdoo for leadership. The result was a deadlock lasting through nine days and 103 ballots, which was resolved by the leading candidates yielding to John W. Davis. The outcome embittered McAdoo, who wrote to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson on August 9 from Europe, where he had gone to rest after the strain of the campaign:

The New York Convention was the most extraordinary thing in our political history. I have never seen such foul methods employed in a Convention or in the press as were employed



against me and my friends. Personally I do not feel the least sore about it although I am disgusted that the Party made such a spectacle of itself and that it has by its fatuous course endangered Party success and the triumph of the things Mr. Wilson stood for and which I have constantly championed, not alone because of my righteousness but because I wanted to vindicate again his principles and policies. The singular thing about the Convention was that every rotten influence and sinister force which hated, reviled and fought Mr. Wilson was there fighting me and that men who pretended to be Mr. Wilson's friends and mine—many of them men whom I had befriended in the most extraordinary way—were there making common cause with Mr. Wilson's enemies and mine. Every corrupt boss in the country who fought Mr. Wilson was there fighting me and making common cause with them, not of course for the same purposes but to serve their own selfish ambitions. . . .

The liquor interests were there openly fighting me. I have never seen whiskey distributed so copiously and persistently. Many of the delegates were drunk from the time they came to New York until their departure and by making the delegates drunk, some of them were seduced from our ranks. Money was unquestionably used corruptly to a degree never before known. Then the Irish Catholics were solidified by the injection of a fake religious issue into the Convention and on top of that, the Wall Street interests, the railroad executives, and privilege in every form, operating through well known Republican machinery, were working upon the delegates incessantly to tie up more than one-third of the Convention and thereby prevent my nomination. . . .

After I released my supporters, the Convention did the astounding thing of nominating a man prominently identified with the very Republican interest in Wall Street which the Democrats all over the country have constantly opposed. Davis is a fine fellow and an able lawyer but he has not expressed a political opinion in twelve years. Prior to his nomination, he was only slightly known in the country. I doubt very much if he can be elected but I am going to support him loyally and earnestly and hope that he may succeed, notwithstanding the fact that I look with genuine apprehension upon the influences that will surround Davis if he should be elected.

Probably the bitterness engendered at New York led him to make what proved to be a very unsound prediction to George

Fort Milton in a letter dated July 3, 1925:

Roosevelt, because of his affiliations and of his championship of Tammany and the bosses in the New York Convention, is about the most impossible person I can imagine, as well as the most incapable one, to attempt leadership of the Democratic Party. He will get nowhere.

It has been frequently pointed out that McAdoo's chief political weakness was his tendency to harbor personal animosities toward major figures in his party, a luxury which few successful politicians can afford. Perhaps there was more involved in his attitude toward Smith, but, in any event, 1928 found him unreconciled to Smith as leader of the party. He wrote to Senator F. M. Simmons on November 14:

I was preserving my party allegiance merely for strategic reasons, namely, to be able to stay within the party and fight within the party against the very things that Smith represented. I have differentiated between the party itself and the candidate, for the time being.

Before the close of the 1932 Democratic Convention in Chicago, McAdoo was willing to become reconciled to the rapidly increasing influence of Franklin D. Roosevelt. He had entered the convention a staunch supporter of John Nance Garner for the nomination, but he saw the need for a change as the balloting progressed. The exact manner by which Roosevelt's nomination was accomplished often has been disputed. McAdoo's version is contained in a letter to the Honorable Sam Rayburn, dated April 28, 1939:

It was obvious to me that there was no chance to nominate Garner since Roosevelt had polled within eighty-seven votes of the required two-thirds. I was well aware of the effort which was being made (my support having been sought several times) during the all-night session to tie up one-third of the Convention and produce a deadlock which it was hoped by its proponents would defeat Roosevelt and result in the nomination of some other candidate. I refused to have anything to do with the plan because I realized that if the Convention could be deadlocked in this manner we

would have a repetition of the disastrous 1924 Madison Square Garden Convention and that it would result in the defeat of any Democrat who might be nominated. I felt that the best way to thwart this "deadlock movement" was to cast the forty-four votes of California for Roosevelt on the fourth ballot. As California was the fourth state on the roll call, and the first anti-Roosevelt state, and had forty-four of the eighty-seven votes which Roosevelt needed, it held a dominant strategic position. I did not doubt that if California voted for Roosevelt on the fourth ballot he would be nominated long before the end of the roll call.

He continued describing the caucus of the California delegation, and then stated:

Upon the roll call for the fourth ballot I asked unanimous consent to explain the vote of California. This was granted. I made a speech to the Convention, cast the vote of California for Roosevelt, and he was nominated before the conclusion of the roll call.

After his election to the Senate from his adopted State of California in 1932, McAdoo wrote to his fellow California Senator Hiram Johnson, in response to a cordial letter:

I know my way about Washington, but I don't know my way about the United States Senate, so if you will give a tenderfoot any advice as to what a new member ought to do, I'll certainly be glad to have it. . . . I had in mind the following committees on which I thought I might be able to be of service:

(1) Agriculture; (2) Foreign Relations; (3) Finance; (4) Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Of the condition of the country in 1934 he wrote to Winston Churchill on January 22:

We are having quite a siege over here with our new and tremendous experimentation. No one can yet foretell just how it is going to turn out. We have achieved, at any rate, a great improvement in the general psychology. I think the people are more hopeful than they have been for five years and that they are more solidly behind the President than at any period within my knowledge, except the first years of the Wilson administration.

McAdoo served most of his term in the Senate, but resigned on November 9, 1938, to become Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American President Lines. He died during a visit to Washington on February 1, 1941, and was buried in the National Cemetery in Arlington. His death came during his seventy-seventh year.

It is anticipated that the organization of the McAdoo papers will be completed in time for, or shortly after, the summer march of researchers on the Manuscript Division. In addition to furnishing important material for studies already underway, it is expected that these papers will provide the basis for a much-needed biography of one who, as the *New York Times* noted editorially at the time of his death, had a "truly great career."

JOSEPH C. VANCE  
*Manuscript Division*

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## Annual Reports on Acquisitions

# Annual Report on Acquisitions

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# Manuscripts<sup>1</sup>

HEREIN are described the more significant or the more interesting collections of papers and single manuscripts received during the calendar year 1957. The total number of pieces acquired during that period was 241,376; from these 73,370 were withdrawn, leaving a net gain of 167,866. Some of these were additions to existing collections; others had an entity of their own, thereby strengthening, deepening, and widening a vast resource of primary materials for the study of the past and the personages who shaped it; all conformed to the Library's firm policy of concentrating upon National (as distinguished from local) affairs. Their origins were many and various; predominantly, however, they came as gifts from outstanding public servants or from their descendants in a later generation, to whose generosity and sense of history the American people must stand indebted for preserving the means to understand their past and present.

## *Personal Papers*

### FAMILIES

A group of 73 papers of the Cresap family has been received as a gift from Helen Brasec Towt. This includes family letters,

<sup>1</sup> Additions to the holdings of the Manuscript Division are discussed here. Manuscripts in the field of law, music, maps, and Orientalia; books in manuscript; and reproductions of manuscripts that are not of specific interest for United States history are described in other reports in the *Quarterly Journal*.

legal documents, and genealogical notes dated between 1775 and 1896. Thomas Cresap (ca. 1702-ca. 1790) migrated from Yorkshire, England, to America at the age of 15 and became one of the leaders in the conquest of the Appalachian frontier. His son Michael (1742-75) settled near Wheeling on the Ohio in 1774 and was a prominent figure in the struggles with the Indians of Dunmore's War, for his actions in which he was posthumously attacked by Thomas Jefferson. This is alluded to in one of the letters in Miss Towt's gift; on March 7, 1847, in asking Michael Cresap, Jr., for information to use in his biography of George Rogers Clark, Lyman C. Draper wrote: "Clark was a Captain under Lord Dunmore on his Indian Campaign in 1774— & hence I am going pretty thoroughly into the origin & causes of that war,—& my heart is set in doing justice to your father's memory & services—& vindicating him from the aspersions of Mr. Jefferson." The papers also include a series of letters written by James M. Cresap to his brother Michael in the first half of the nineteenth century, in which he touched on the slavery question as well as matters of family interest.

Henry A. Willard II has made a gift of the Bradley family papers which he placed in the Library as a deposit in 1932, and during the year he has added to the collection several manuscripts of interest. There are now about 500 items, dated 1777-1881, many of which are papers of three men who served Vermont in Congress: Stephen Row Bradley, a Senator

Annual Report on Acquisitions

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### FAMILIES

A group of 73 papers of the Cresap family has been received as a gift from Helen Brasee Towt. This includes family letters,

<sup>1</sup> Additions to the holdings of the Manuscript Division are discussed here. Manuscripts in the field of law, music, maps, and Orientalia; books in manuscript; and reproductions of manuscripts that are not of specific interest for United States history are described in other reports in the *Quarterly Journal*.

legal documents, and genealogical notes dated between 1775 and 1896. Thomas Cresap (ca. 1702-ca. 1790) migrated from Yorkshire, England, to America at the age of 15 and became one of the leaders in the conquest of the Appalachian frontier. His son Michael (1742-75) settled near Wheeling on the Ohio in 1774 and was a prominent figure in the struggles with the Indians of Dunmore's War, for his actions in which he was posthumously attacked by Thomas Jefferson. This is alluded to in one of the letters in Miss Towt's gift; on March 7, 1847, in asking Michael Cresap, Jr., for information to use in his biography of George Rogers Clark, Lyman C. Draper wrote: "Clark was a Captain under Lord Dunmore on his Indian Campaign in 1774— & hence I am going pretty thoroughly into the origin & causes of that war,—& my heart is set in doing justice to your father's memory & services—& vindicating him from the aspersions of Mr. Jefferson." The papers also include a series of letters written by James M. Cresap to his brother Michael in the first half of the nineteenth century, in which he touched on the slavery question as well as matters of family interest.

Henry A. Willard II has made a gift of the Bradley family papers which he placed in the Library as a deposit in 1932, and during the year he has added to the collection several manuscripts of interest. There are now about 500 items, dated 1777-1881, many of which are papers of three men who served Vermont in Congress: Stephen Row Bradley, a Senator

from 1791 to 1795 and from 1801 to 1813; William Czar Bradley, a Representative (1813-15 and 1823-27); and Mark Richards, also a Representative (1817-21). A number of business letters addressed to the firm of Gales & Seaton of Washington, D. C., are also included, as are about 50 manuscripts that appear to have been brought together as an autograph collection. Among the manuscripts added in 1957 is a letter to Senator Bradley from Kiliaen K. Van Rensselaer, telling of opposition to a private bill of Robert Fulton then before the Senate (1811).

Forty papers written between 1784 and 1857 by members of the Fry family of Rhode Island were presented by Charles E. Feinberg. The earliest is a gathering composed of copies of letters exchanged in 1784-85 by Benjamin Fry of Newport and James Benthams of Charleston, who proposed to build a vessel to be owned by them jointly and used in coastal trade between Rhode Island and South Carolina. Most of the manuscripts from 1822 on are papers of Henry Fry, Benjamin's son, who settled in Philadelphia. They relate primarily to his long-pending claim for reinstatement as a purser in the Navy, and they include letters from three men whose personal or business papers are in the Library—James H. Causten, Asbury Dickens, and Virgil Maxcy.

Elizabeth Reynolds, who married Capt. Andrew Sheridan Burt of the 6th Ohio Volunteers in 1862, had her first experience of Army camp life during the winter of 1864-65, when she joined her husband at headquarters near South Mountain for three months. Her experiences at this time, and at various military posts in the years following, are recorded in her journal entitled "An Army Wife's Forty Years in the Service 1862-1902," a 246-page typescript copy of which forms the most extensive item in a group of about 50 Burt

family papers which have been given by her son, Brig. Gen. Reynolds J. Burt (Ret.). She traveled back and forth across the continent many times and came to know well most of the forts that were established during the era of Westward expansion. There were dangerous and unpleasant incidents to record, as well as happy occasions. Of the latter, there was a visit of Mark Twain to the Colonel's headquarters at Fort Missoula in 1892. In addition to Mrs. Burt's journal and a group of family letters, many of which were written by her in the 1880's, there is a diary kept by Andrew G. Burt, a Cincinnati banker, during a brief trip he made to France in 1851.

Members of the Hoe family have presented some 5,400 family papers of a personal and business nature, most of which are dated in the last half of the nineteenth century. The business correspondence centers about the firm of R. Hoe and Company, which was founded in New York City in 1803 and was headed until 1833 by Robert Hoe, a native of England. In 1846 the founder's son, Richard March Hoe, with his brothers Robert and Peter, produced the "rotary press," which revolutionized newspaper printing by enabling newspaper companies to increase the output of sheets printed on one side from 1,800 to 10,000 an hour. Writing to his brother on March 19, 1847, from the office of the *Philadelphia Ledger*, one of the first papers to install the new press, Richard M. Hoe reported: "The machine is now running with the fly strings on, and is working well and *beautifully*; the boys are beginning to feed better, almost as well left handed as right, and the rollers work well . . . The men in the composing room & all others seem to abandon prejudices & acknowledge it the perfection of printing presses." Other products manufactured by the Hoe Company included gold-washing machines, which were much in demand at the time of



the California gold rush. The correspondence contains a number of letters received from publishers in Europe and Latin America, as well as in the United States, and there are many letters containing comments on political and other events of the late nineteenth century.

The Latimer family papers,<sup>2</sup> which relate to American-Chinese trade relations, have been supplemented by a further gift of 22 pieces, received from Mrs. Walter S. Franklin. Dated between 1824 and 1834, they include correspondence of John R. Latimer with merchants along the Atlantic seaboard, and invoices of goods shipped between American ports and Canton.

The McCook family papers<sup>3</sup> have likewise been enlarged by several gifts. Mrs. Katharine McCook Knox has given letters, photographs, and clippings relating especially to her father, Gen. Anson G. McCook, and has continued to add material to the scrapbooks relating to various members of the family. Mrs. Reed Knox has presented a series of letters from Comdr. Roderick Sheldon McCook to his wife, 1861-65. On May 26, 1861, he reported from the flagship *Minnesota* that "navigating down the Bay was rather serious work, as the high-minded Virginians have not only removed the buoys that mark the channel, but have also destroyed the lights at Cape Henry . . ." There are graphic descriptions of battles at Elizabeth City and at Newbern, N. C., where Commander McCook was put in charge of six landed naval howitzers and received the surrender of 150 men and two officers. A long letter begun on February 17, 1865, described the fall and surrender of Charleston, S. C.—

<sup>2</sup> The main body of these papers was described in *QJCA*, VI (May 1949), 82.

<sup>3</sup> An asterisk (\*) will be used hereafter to denote manuscript collections which may be consulted only by special permission. Such permission should be requested through the Chief of the Manuscript Division.

the battle, the terrible fires and explosions, the scarcity of food, and the confusion of the people. From Mrs. G. Thomas Dunlop has come a group of letters addressed to her father, Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook, from 1884 to 1903. They include five letters from Gen. William T. Sherman; a series of letters concerned with General McCook's activities as representative of the United States at the coronation of the Czar of Russia in 1896; and letters from literary figures, among them Mark Twain, who wrote early in 1903 about the illness of his daughter Jean. From other members of the family, the Library has received copies of letters written by John J. McCook, lawyer of New York City, who accompanied his brother Alexander to the Czar's coronation.

#### PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Two letters in French which were removed from the papers of George Washington at some time after 1830, when they were listed by Jared Sparks, have been acquired and restored to the papers, there to rejoin a contemporary translation of each manuscript and a brief postscript to the later letter. The first was written by the Marquis de Vaudreuil at Boston on September 20, 1782. He mentioned a report, received there, that the English planned to move troops from New York to attack Newport or Boston; this was welcome news, for he considered that the Massachusetts troops, far from the enemy, felt too secure and needed to see action. The second letter was written by Comte de Solms at Königstein Fortress in Saxony on August 4, 1785, thanking Washington for sending his portrait.

To the James Madison papers has been added an early memorandum by Madison, which bears a marginal note in his later writing identifying the document as "J. M.'s project of tax, for House of Delegates

Virga. in [17]78." It is a resolution of a committee of the House of Delegates, which incorporates a list of duties to be imposed "in aid of funds already established for supplying the public exigences."

A letter received by Andrew Jackson from his neighbor and longtime correspondent, William P. Anderson, has been returned to the Jackson papers. Written on June 28, 1809, when Jackson was living quietly at The Hermitage, it concerns arrangements for a cockfight to be held at Nashville, Tenn., on July 4.

Lincoln Isham, great-grandson of Abraham Lincoln, has added three Lincoln manuscripts and a Bible to the memorable gifts his family has made to the Library. The earliest of the manuscripts is a draft of an unpublished and confidential letter which Abraham Lincoln wrote at Springfield on September 8, 1854, to Richard James Oglesby of Decatur, Ill. It concerns reports that were circulating about the intemperance of Richard Yates, whom Lincoln wished to see reelected to Congress. Another manuscript is a letter he wrote to Mrs. Lincoln during his tour of the New England States, which followed his celebrated address at Cooper Institute in New York. Dated at Exeter, N. H., on March 4, 1860—exactly one year before his inauguration as President of the United States—it is a lengthy letter which until now has been known only in part, through the following passage used in an article by James Schouler almost half a century ago: <sup>4</sup>

I have been unable to escape this toil. If I had foreseen it I think I would not have come East at all. The speech at New-York, being within my calculation before I started, went off passably well, and gave me no trouble whatever. The difficulty was to make nine others, before reading audiences, who have already seen all my ideas in print.

<sup>4</sup>"Abraham Lincoln at Tremont Temple in 1848," published in the Massachusetts Historical Society *Proceedings*, vol. 42 (1909), p. 81.

The Bible, which was published in Philadelphia in 1854, was presented to "Abraham Lincoln & Lady" by Robert Turner and was given by Mrs. Lincoln to her granddaughter, Mary Lincoln Isham, in 1872. This may be consulted in the Rare Book Division. (It is described on p. 197-98 of this journal.)

The Ulysses S. Grant papers have again been enlarged by a gift from his grandson, Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant III, of 36 volumes of headquarters records kept between August 1861 and March 1866 on the battlefields of the Civil War and during Grant's subsequent military service. Although these volumes contain some material duplicating that already present in the papers, they also fill gaps in the contents of the 62 volumes of headquarters records received from the same donor several years ago and described in the May 1954 issue of the *Quarterly Journal*. The newly received volumes, like those in the earlier gift, contain copies of letters, telegrams, general and special orders, reports, and receipts; and they undoubtedly contain material that has not been published.

Students will find much material of interest in 2,500 manuscripts which Mrs. Wilson has presented during the year as an addition to the Woodrow Wilson collection.\* One part consists of letters and copies of letters and dispatches sent to the White House during the critical period before America entered World War I. These are especially important because the President attached notes to them giving his comments on situations they covered. On a copy of a letter from Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States, to Col. Edward M. House, complaining of American lack of neutrality and Germany's inability to get a "square deal" here in the summer of 1915, the President penned: "What an impertinent Prussian Bernstorff is!" A letter from Colonel House expressing concern about

the possible effect of American foreign policy on the domestic scene drew this comment from his chief: "The Colonel evidently regards it as not incredible (so do I, for that matter) that there might be an armed uprising of German sympathizers." About his own representative in Berlin at this time, the President wrote: "Is not Gerard extraordinary? He repeats nothing but gossip—and *seems* to intimate that we are being taken in."

Mrs. Wilson's gift also includes selections from her correspondence from 1893 to 1924. Historians will perhaps be most interested in the letters she wrote when she accompanied the President to the Paris Peace Conference, giving a vivid picture of the trip from the time they boarded the *George Washington* in New York "over a gangway spread with crimson carpet." In the correspondence are holograph letters from Robert Lansing, Bernard Baruch, Josephus Daniels, Henry White, Newton D. Baker, Gen. John J. Pershing, Ray Stannard Baker, Edwin A. Alderman, William E. Dodd, and William G. McAdoo.

#### CABINET MEMBERS

A small group, apparently the only one surviving, of papers of Frank Harris Hitchcock (1869-1935), who served as President Taft's campaign manager and as his Postmaster General from 1909 to 1913, has been presented by his niece, Mrs. Byron T. Olson. The papers are concerned with his later years, when he had resumed the practice of law. They consist of daily journal notes dated from 1928 to 1935, a small amount of correspondence, and photographs.

Approximately 2,000 papers of Lewis Baxter Schwellenbach, U. S. Senator from Washington (1935-40), Federal judge of the Eastern District of Washington (1940-45), and Secretary of Labor under President Truman (1945-48), have been presented by Mrs. Schwellenbach. This seg-

ment, which is a first shipment of the papers, includes a small amount of correspondence and a file of Schwellenbach's speeches.

A letter written to educator Eli Todd Tappan by Salmon P. Chase on July 22, 1850, when he was a Senator from Ohio, has been added to the Chase collection. Millard Fillmore had succeeded to the Presidency earlier that month, upon the death of President Zachary Taylor, and Chase, who was later to become President Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury, had this comment to make about the Fillmore choices: "The new Cabinet goes into office today or tomorrow. Composed, as it is, of men who have prophesied that slavery *will not* go into the new territories they are *bound to see* that their prophecies are fulfilled."

Several pieces of correspondence and three small scrapbooks presented by Joseph Holt Rose have been added to the papers of Joseph Holt (1807-94), Postmaster General and Secretary of War under President James Buchanan and Judge Advocate General of the Army by appointment of President Lincoln. After Mary Surratt was convicted and hanged for complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, Andrew Johnson denied that he had received a petition asking that the death penalty be commuted to life imprisonment from the military commission that had tried her. He intimated that the petition had been knowingly withheld by Joseph Holt, who had conducted the trial. James Speed, Attorney General in Johnson's Cabinet, was the one person who supposedly knew the truth in the matter, but he declined to make a statement without the permission of the President, who died without granting such permission. This is the subject of letters exchanged between Speed and Holt which are in the present gift.

Houston Bradley McGinness, former secretary and law colleague of Cordell



Hull, Secretary of State under President Franklin D. Roosevelt, has presented 6 letters of the eminent Tennessee diplomat which were selected from the files of Mr. McGinness' law office in Carthage, Tenn. The letters, which date from 1923 to 1936 and concern Mr. Hull's finances and real estate holdings, have been added to the Cordell Hull collection.\*

The papers\*<sup>5</sup> of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior under Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Truman, have been supplemented by approximately 2,500 pieces, given by Mrs. Ickes. The new material consists primarily of Ickes' personal correspondence with Francis Biddle, James A. Farley, Col. and Mrs. Raymond Robins, Helen Gahagan Douglas and Melvyn Douglas, and others, for the years 1933-52. The candor which characterized the statements of the self-styled "Old Curmudgeon" in his published diary is apparent in this correspondence. Despite his intense loyalty to Roosevelt and his faith in the President's leadership, he wrote to Colonel Robins on July 17, 1939:

I told the President not long ago that one of his great troubles was that he could not talk frankly even to those whom he trusted and who were loyal to him; that he played his cards close to his belly instead of putting them on top of the table.

Although, after war had broken out in Europe, he feared its consequences to this country, he considered the greatest threat in 1939 to be the problem of unemployment. He touched on this in a letter of December 21 to Colonel Robins:

How this can be solved, I frankly do not know. I believe that the continued and increasing concentration of economic power in ever fewer hands is an almost insurmountable barrier. Unless those who hold this power are willing to regard themselves, in some degree at least, as trustees for the people, there can be no peaceful solution and I am so profoundly convinced, both

of the selfishness and the stupidity of those in economic power, that I cannot even conceive of the possibility either of the surrender or of the wise use of this power for the public good by voluntary act.

Also added to the Ickes collection, by a gift from Mary Allen Newell, is a scrapbook of about 100 papers—correspondence, memoranda, and clippings—of Joseph B. Magee, private secretary to Mr. Ickes.

#### MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

The Library's holdings of the papers of Willie P. Mangum (1792-1861), the brilliant Whig Senator from North Carolina who was one of the leaders in reading President Tyler out of his party in September 1841, have been more than doubled by the addition of approximately 4,000 pieces, most of which are dated from 1820 to 1850. They include material bearing on Mangum's first term of service in the United States Senate; entering as a Jacksonian Democrat in 1831, he broke with Jackson over the Force Bill in the following year and resigned from office in 1836. He was reelected to the Senate in 1840, and the papers contain material for the period (1842-45) when he was acting Vice President of the United States by virtue of having been elected President *pro tempore* of the Senate following Tyler's succession to the Presidency. A number of the letters are from members of the Mangum and allied families. Fifteen letters of exceptional interest that also came with the acquisition were written between 1810 and 1830 by Senator Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina to John Randolph of Roanoke, Member of Congress from Virginia.

Ten letters were acquired which were addressed to Powhatan Ellis, Senator from Mississippi for whom Ellisville is named. Dated between 1822 and 1832, all but two are from the Senator's brother Charles, member of the firm of Ellis and Allan of Richmond, Va., and an ardent Jacksonian.

\* The main body of Ickes papers is described in *QJCA*, X (May 1953), 158.



They contain casual comments on various issues of the day—the break between President Jackson and Vice President Calhoun, the rejection by the Senate of Martin Van Buren's appointment as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James's, the bank and tariff questions. A letter of June 11, 1832, shows Charles Ellis' concern and mixed feelings over a proposed adjustment of the tariff: "as a merchant I have more than a usual stock of goods on hand, and should a just modification, so as to meet the views and best interest of the great mass of American people, take place, I shall suffer by the fall in the price more than I can well bear," he wrote, but he felt some adjustment to be necessary or "the situation of our Union will be truly alarming." Abundant material for a study of Ellis' mercantile operations may be found in the large collection of accounts of the Ellis and Allan firm, which has been in the Library for many years.

#### MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME COURT

Approximately 3,500 papers of John Marshall Harlan, Attorney General of Kentucky (1863-67) and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court (1877-1911), have been received as a gift through his grandson, Justice John M. Harlan. Most of the material in the first installment concerns the activities of the "Great Dissenter" while he was engaged in law practice in Kentucky from 1866 to 1877, prior to his appointment to the Court; it consists mainly of legal papers and letters he received during those years. There are also genealogical studies of members of the Harlan family, who were among the earliest settlers of Kentucky.

A group of about 300 papers of another member of the Supreme Court, Justice Horace H. Lurton (1844-1914), has been presented by Horace H. Lurton III. Lurton served in the Confederate army during

the Civil War and was twice a prisoner of the Union forces. From 1886 to 1893 he was a member of the Supreme Court of Tennessee and, from 1893 on, he served on the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the sixth circuit, succeeding William Howard Taft as presiding judge in 1900. Ten years later, at the age of 66, he was appointed to the Supreme Court by his former colleague, President Taft, who wrote that he had withheld the appointment until he was sure in his own mind that he was not "yielding to personal preference and affection," but acting to strengthen the Court. In addition to letters by Taft and Lurton, the papers include letters of Theodore Roosevelt, Edward Douglass White, John Marshall Harlan, Charles Evans Hughes, and Elihu Root.

Charles Evans Hughes was a reluctant Presidential candidate in 1916, but when he decided that it was his duty to step down from his seat on the Supreme Court in order to "save the country" from Wilsonian Democracy, he waged one of the most strenuous campaigns in the history of American politics. On his trips from coast to coast he delivered dozens of extemporaneous speeches, which were recorded by a battery of stenographers. The only set of copies of these that was preserved has been presented by Carl D. Sheppard, who was secretary to Mr. Hughes during the campaign and later a member of the Ohio State Legislature. The file will be associated with the Hughes papers,\* which were received in 1952.

#### MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

Several pieces of correspondence relating to the imprisonment of Jefferson Davis, captured President of the Confederate States of America, have been received as

\*These papers were described in a special article by Thomas T. Thalken in *QJCA*, XI (November 1953), 1-6.

a gift from Dr. Chester D. Bradley, co-chairman and curator of exhibits at Fort Monroe Casemate Museum in Newport News, Va. These had been given by the estate of the late John Titlow, son of Capt. Jerome Titlow of the Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, who, as the officer in charge of the guard at Fortress Monroe, was obliged to carry out the order to put Davis in irons on May 23, 1865. The blame for the issuance of this order, which later was widely criticized, shifted, in the subsequent controversies, between the War Department and the commanding officer at Fortress Monroe, Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles. As shown in one of the manuscripts in the group, a memoir set down for his son in 1891, Captain Titlow felt that the War Department had laid the option of deciding on Miles' shoulders, that he had made the decision, and that the prisoner's chance for escape did not warrant such restraint.<sup>7</sup>

Lt. Gen. Paul M. Robinett has presented about 1,100 of his papers. They include his correspondence for the years 1943-45, during which he was commanding general of Combat Command B, First Armored Division, and commandant of the Armored School at Fort Knox, Ky. The Robinett papers also contain a file of his speeches on military subjects, 1943-57; a typed manuscript of his "Armored Commander"; and orders and training material on the North African campaign in World War II.

To the William Tecumseh Sherman papers has been added a letter Sherman wrote, on December 18, 1885, after his retirement, to Gen. John Murray Corse: "I have prepared a second edition of my memoirs, adding a new chapter at the beginning and another at the end. . . . I have been tempted by nearly all the lead-

ing magazines of the country with large pecuniary prices for articles all of which I have politely declined." About 180 items, transferred from the National War College, have been added to the papers<sup>8</sup> of Lt. Gen. Robert Lee Bullard. These include manuscripts of the first and the final drafts of his book, *Fighting Generals* (1944), and a number of photographs, some of which are keyed to pages of the manuscript.

Additions to the Naval Historical Foundation collection include a journal kept by Edward Moale, Jr., naval cadet aboard the U. S. flagship *Vandalia*, September 1, 1887, to March 31, 1889, chiefly concerning activities at Honolulu Bay, Hawaii; 23 items supplemental to the Nathan Sargent papers, concerning Captain Sargent's service on the Panama coast during the Spanish-American War, 1899, and with the Asiatic Fleet in Chinese and Korean waters, 1905-6; and 25 pieces relating to the London Naval Conference (1930) and the Naval Limitations Conference (1935-36) from the papers of Rear Adm. Julius A. Furer, technical adviser at the latter conference and assistant naval attaché at London.

## WRITERS

A segment of the papers of William Warland Clapp (1826-91), longtime editor of the *Boston Journal*, has been acquired. The material consists largely of letters Clapp received from two men who were associated with the newspaper, Benjamin Perley Poore and E. B. Wight, Clapp's son-in-law. The letters from Poore, numbering about 150 and dated 1856-86, throw light on his work as a reporter, particularly his reporting of political speeches, and on his endeavors as a compiler of lists and government publications, the best-known of which is *A De-*

<sup>7</sup> The essential text of the memoir was published in Robert McElroy's *Jefferson Davis*, vol. 2 (New York, London, 1937), p. 527-30.

<sup>8</sup> These were described in *QJCA*, XIII (May 1956), 152-53.

*scriptive Catalogue of the Government Publications of the United States, September 5, 1774–March 4, 1881 (1885).* In a letter of April 24, 1868, Poore referred to the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson:

Impeachment drags heavily enough, and I must say that my faith in the final result is diminishing. Still, what Republican will dare run the risk of being made responsible for A. J.'s d—d brutal, hardheaded acts. Acquit him, and he would act like a mad elephant who had had a fight with his keepers, and had conquered.

The almost 200 letters from Wight were written between 1866 and 1890. They contain forthright accounts of the political maneuvers that preceded the Presidential election of 1876. Soon after President Hayes took office, Wight sent this report in a letter of March 26, 1877:

I am convinced from the confidential talk we had that he is thoroughly in earnest in his southern policy. . . . He does not mean that the Grant military policy shall continue. . . . I do not think he cares for men or parties. I infer that he looks upon his administration as a transition period from the old to the new order of things, as an intermediary stage which will be useful to destroy the old war issues and to benefit the country by restoring peace, and shaping new national issues.

The papers of George Fort Milton (1894–1955), editor, historian, and Federal official, have been given by Mrs. Milton. They number approximately 15,000 items in the period 1927–45, with a heavy concentration in the 1930's. They include correspondence, lectures, and manuscripts of Milton's books and reflect to a remarkable degree a concept of the inter-relation between history and current affairs. Hundreds of Milton's letters concern his research in the writing of his books on the Civil War era—*The Age of Hate*, *The Eve of Conflict*, and others. His historical perspective is manifest in editorials he wrote as editor of the *Chattanooga News* and in correspondence with such historians and writers as Matthew Page Andrews, Julian

P. Boyd, Raymond Leslie Buell, Lloyd Lewis, and James Garfield Randall. In a letter to William Allen White in 1934, Milton wrote:

I see [in the past] so many of the same political patterns that I see today and particularly the ease with which the machinery of politics was then founded to secure the fact of power to the minority holding views not held by the rank and file of the people . . . this divergence between the appearance of Democracy and the actuality of control is, at the same time, as interesting and as tragic an element in our American experiment as any that I know. It requires such a bloodless revolution as that of Jackson, as our present Roosevelt, to bring even an approximate correspondence of public wish and government control.

Milton's correspondence reveals his close personal relationships with William G. McAdoo, Cordell Hull (whom he served as an adviser at the Buenos Aires Conference in 1936 and as a special assistant in 1937), and George Foster Peabody (with whom he corresponded extensively on national political and economic matters). There are several letters from Norman Thomas, chiefly relating to the Scottsboro case, and from Joseph Pulitzer concerning editorial policy of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

MacKinlay Kantor, author of the Pulitzer prize-winning novel *Andersonville*, has presented the first installments of his papers.\* When all shipments have been received—Mr. Kantor wrote that they may arrive "by frigate, by mule back, by dog-travois, by jet cargo aircraft, and by Tortoise Express"—they should constitute the most complete and extensive record of any American writer yet represented in the Library. The papers at present are composed of the manuscripts of approximately 460 articles, motion-picture scripts, juvenile books, histories, short stories, verses, ballads, novels, and novelettes, some of which have not yet been published. There are also about 2,000 personal letters written or received by Mr. Kantor from 1912 on. Many of these are connected in one way or



another with the writing or publication of his works, and many were written by distinguished correspondents, among them Sherwood Anderson, Stuart Cloete, Ernest Hemingway, Christopher LaFarge, Archibald MacLeish, John P. Marquand, and Carl Sandburg. Of particular interest to aspiring authors, students of journalism, and teachers will be the copious notes, explanations, and reminiscences which Mr. Kantor has supplied. There are accounts of how he came to write certain stories, how the finished stories differ from earlier drafts, and problems encountered in course of publication.

The papers of Edward Everett Hale (1822-1909), Unitarian clergyman, one-time chaplain of the Senate, and internationally known author of *The Man Without a Country*, have been greatly enlarged by a gift from the distinguished collector, Charles E. Feinberg, whose gift of Fry family papers was noted earlier in this report. The greater part of the material consists of some 230 letters Hale addressed to a wide circle of relatives and friends after 1850. Many are connected with his work as editor of *Lend a Hand*, a monthly magazine of philanthropy; it was founded in 1886 in response to the mushrooming membership of the "Ten Times One" clubs (also known as the "Look-Up Legion" or the "Lend a Hand" clubs), uplift groups which received their original impetus from Hale's "Ten Times One is Ten." In one of the letters, written to James Russell Lowell on December 11, 1863, Hale tells of his original intention to conceal the authorship of *The Man Without a Country* under the pseudonym of "Captain Frederic Ingham," a plan foiled inadvertently at the *Atlantic* magazine printing office, which named him as the author in its semiannual index of contributors. Concerning the reception of this fictional story, Hale wrote: "I have been rather amused to find that at Washington

they remember that 'there was an officer kept on foreign service all his life', but one department clerk is sure that 'Nolan was pardoned and returned home before he died.'" In addition to the letters, the gift includes Hale's autograph manuscripts of two published magazine articles, "A Group of Presidents" and "The Concordat of 1801," and manuscripts of three short poems.

The late Kenneth Roberts, shortly before his death last year, presented approximately 1,800 manuscripts as an addition to his papers.\* Of special interest is the first draft of *Lydia Bailey* (1946), which contains revisions in the author's hand. Other manuscripts included are the holograph draft and corrected typescript of "Dissertation on Marrow Bones," published in Marjorie Mosser's *Foods of Old New England* (1957); a revised holograph draft of "What's the Matter with the Maine Highway Commission?"; the printer's copy, with author's corrections, of *Trending Into Maine* (1938); and additional notes, maps, and outlines used in the writing of *Boon Island* (1956).

#### OTHER PUBLIC FIGURES

"I enclose an article entitled 'The Exploration of the Planet Worlds' which possibly may be of sufficient interest to publish in your magazine," a prophetic young scientist wrote to James McKeen Cattell in 1901. "I trust on reading the article you will agree with me that celestial navigation is a possibility within reach of the present generation." Although Dr. Cattell—psychologist, anthropologist, teacher, editor, and publisher—did not print this article, his papers, given by his son Jaques, relate to hundreds that he published on experiments and investigations that brought scientific gains. The papers of this versatile scientist range from the early 1880's, when

\* Described in *QJCA*, XIII (May 1956), 157; XIV (May 1957), 120.



he was a student at Leipzig, Germany, to the period of his retirement in the 1940's, and they number some 15,000 pieces. The major part is correspondence, much of it dated in the first two decades of this century and relating to Dr. Cattell's editorship of various journals, including *Science*, *Popular Science Monthly*, and *The Psychological Review*, the biographical dictionary *American Men of Science*, and other publications. There are letters from many eminent scientists and educators, among them Luther Burbank, Richard Elwood Dodge, George Martin Duncan, Daniel T. MacDougal, William John McGee, and Robert Simpson Woodward, and from such public figures as Theodore Dreiser, W. E. Burghardt DuBois, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Theodore Roosevelt. Other material in the Cattell papers relates to the Science Press of Lancaster, Pa., of which he was president, and to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which he served as vice president for two terms and as president in 1924.

Commenting during the 1948 Presidential campaign on her long and active career in politics, Florence Jaffray (Mrs. J. Borden) Harriman said: "This is the tenth Presidential election year, beginning in 1912, that I have actively campaigned for the Democratic Party. Even during the 1932 Convention a Chicago paper said that I, and a number of other women, were like old circus horses becoming excited as soon as we smelt the tan bark in the ring." Mrs. Harriman has presented her personal papers, which number approximately 10,000 items and cover the period from about 1912 to 1950. She was from the beginning of her career a staunch advocate of equal rights for women. Her early participation in politics was highlighted by her appointment in 1913, by Woodrow Wilson, as the only woman member of the Federal Industrial Relations Committee; this office she held until 1916. One of the first American

woman diplomats, she was appointed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1937 as Minister to Norway, a post she occupied until 1941. The Harriman papers are composed largely of correspondence, the bulk of which relates to Mrs. Harriman's term of service in Norway and to the years following, when she was active in endeavors to promote universal peace. Among her correspondents were Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, Bernard Baruch, Albert Einstein, Cordell Hull, Harold L. Ickes, Archibald MacLeish, John J. Pershing, and Wendell Willkie. The papers also contain an interesting file of speeches and articles spanning most of Mrs. Harriman's public career.

The papers of Robert Heberton Terrell, teacher, lawyer, and jurist, have been received from his daughter, Mrs. Phyllis Terrell Langston. At the time of his death in 1925, Judge Terrell was the dean of the Municipal Court bench of the District of Columbia, with the remarkable record of having been reversed in his decisions by the Court of Appeals only five times in 23 years. The papers include manuscript drafts of many of his lectures and pamphlets concerning the Negro race, scrapbooks relating to his appointment in 1889 by President Benjamin Harrison as the first Negro to become chief of a division in the Federal service at Washington, and material relating to his successive appointments to the Municipal Court by Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft, Woodrow Wilson, and Warren G. Harding. Mrs. Langston also added a small group of correspondence (1925-55) and 7 diaries (1905-52) to the papers of her mother, Mary Church Terrell.<sup>10</sup>

Papers of Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor under Woodrow Wilson, have been received from Mrs. Charles J.

<sup>10</sup> A description of Mrs. Terrell's papers is in *QJCA*, XIII (May 1956), 159-60.

Post. They are composed of about 400 pieces of personal and family correspondence, dated 1864–1928, the manuscripts of several of Mr. Post's books, and copies of numerous articles on immigration, on Henry George and the single tax, and on labor questions.

About 200 papers of Stuart M. Crocker have been given by Mrs. Crocker. These are related to his service as secretary to the American delegations of experts on the Reparations Commissions in 1924 and 1929. His unpublished memoirs bring alive the day-by-day activities of the Commissions, which looked toward a settlement of Germany's reparation payments and from which evolved the Dawes Plan and the Young Plan. On American participation at the 1924 meetings, Mr. Crocker observed: "In some ways the two American members [Gen. Charles G. Dawes and Owen D. Young] were at an advantage, as compared with their foreign friends. Geographical isolation and therefore freedom from the various entanglements, racial prejudices, and acute war hysteria helped them to bring a clear unprejudiced vision to the study of the situation." The Crocker papers also contain notes, memoranda, minutes of meetings, and printed reports of the two commissions.

Donald R. Richberg has presented a first installment of his papers. The present gift, approximately 2,500 items, reflects both Mr. Richberg's success at the bar and his career in the Federal Government, during President Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration, as general counsel of the National Recovery Administration, executive director of the National Emergency Council, and special assistant to the Attorney General. Letters from Newton D. Baker, George Creel, Charles Edison, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Harold L. Ickes, David E. Lilienthal, Ben B. Lindsey, Frances Perkins, Daniel Roper, and Henry F. Pringle are included in his correspondence. The

papers also contain memoranda, speeches, and manuscripts of some of Mr. Richberg's books and articles.

The papers of Theodore S. Palmer (1868–1955), noted ornithologist, have been received as a gift from Mrs. Palmer. Dr. Palmer was secretary of the American Ornithological Union from 1917 to 1937, and a large part of his papers consists of his correspondence with members of that organization. Other correspondence, dated between 1898 and 1954, reflects his considerable efforts to foster passage of both State and Federal measures for wildlife conservation. Also included in the papers are Dr. Palmer's diaries for varying periods within the years 1887–1906, the manuscripts of many of his professional articles, and a manuscript bibliography of his writings.

Welcome additions have been made to the papers of other public figures.

An unpublished manuscript written by Clara Barton in 1908, as a sequel to *The Story of My Childhood* (1907), has been added to Miss Barton's papers by her grandniece, Saidée F. Riccius. This provides an account of her experiences as a teacher in the 1840's in North Oxford, Mass. One of her duties was the designing of a new schoolhouse, and Miss Barton added to its furnishings something she had "never heard of in a school-house, a good substantial clock," so that her pupils would "at least learn time, [even] if they could not be taught to heed it."

About 1,500 additional papers of Charles Henry Brent<sup>11</sup> have been received from Bishop Brent's sister, Helen C. Brent, through the kindness of Rev. Frederick W. Kates. The gift includes diaries for the years 1904–26 and correspondence dated from 1899 to 1929. The material relates to Brent's service as Protestant Episcopal

<sup>11</sup> The main body of Brent papers is described in *QJCA*, XII (May 1955), 122.

bishop of the Philippine Islands (1901-18) and as bishop of western New York (1918-26); and it also contains supplementary material on the conference held at Lausanne in 1927 on the control of traffic in opium.

A pocket notebook of Erwin Frink Smith's dendrological observations on a trip to Florida in 1891 and fragments of his philosophical writings and translations have been received from his estate as a supplement to the Smith papers described in last year's report.<sup>12</sup> Approximately 2,000 items—correspondence, memoranda, notes, and drawings dated 1912-42—have been added to the papers<sup>13</sup> of Samuel Whittemore Boggs, geographer and inventor, by Mrs. Boggs. They include letters and memoranda relating to his compilation of Latin American maps for the *World Missionary Atlas*, drawings of his "graphic drafting instrument," and the manuscript of his book, *International Boundaries* (1940).

Nearly 100 pieces of family correspondence and financial papers, 1870-1924, have been received from Prof. Alan F. Westin as an addition to the papers of Richard Washburn Child, eminent lawyer, author, and diplomat. Child went to New York City to begin the practice of law just after his graduation from Harvard Law School in June 1906. By September 2 he was tired of the city. He wrote to his father: "Success in the law in New York is earned only by the sacrifice of all other interests and most of the wholesome pleasures of life and success itself seems to bring little more than money." A supplement to the Whitelaw Reid papers,<sup>14</sup> given by Mrs. Ogden Mills

Reid, includes 87 indexed and handsomely bound volumes of newspaper clippings, which represent a wide selection from both English and American papers and cover the period from February 1905 to December 1912, when Mr. Reid was American ambassador to the Court of St. James's. The gift also includes several hundred letters from Mr. Reid's correspondence during that period; these deal primarily with routine embassy and social matters.

Three prominent aviation leaders have presented additions to their papers during the year. From Harry F. Guggenheim have come supplementary papers\* relating to two phases of his career. About 100 items, dating from 1920 on and including correspondence, speeches, and articles, reveal Mr. Guggenheim's efforts to rouse the public to the significance of the air age. He wrote in April 1929 to Henry Goddard Leach, editor of *Forum*: "I have long had the feeling that public confidence in aviation could be best retained if the public was informed of the problems which are still unsolved in aviation, as well as those for which a solution has been found." A smaller group of papers relates to Mr. Guggenheim's tour of duty as ambassador to Cuba in the stormy period from 1929 to 1933, and includes addresses, reports, and memoranda of interviews with President Machado and other high government officials. Grover C. Loening has added to the papers described in last year's report<sup>15</sup> some 1,200 pieces of correspondence (1938-42), speeches, articles, and reports. Igor I. Sikorsky has made a small addition to his papers,<sup>16</sup> which includes the manuscript of his autobiography, *The Story of the Winged-S* (1938).

<sup>12</sup> *QJCA*, XIV (May 1957), 122-23.

<sup>13</sup> Described in *QJCA*, XIII (May 1956), 159-60.

<sup>14</sup> Whitelaw Reid papers received in earlier gifts are described in *QJCA*, XI (May 1954), 161-62; and XIV (May 1957), 125.

<sup>15</sup> *QJCA*, XIV (May 1957), 123.

<sup>16</sup> The first installment of the Sikorsky papers was described in "Three Aeronautical Collections," by Marvin W. McFarland, in *QJCA*, XIII (November 1955), 2-5.



## Archives

An organized group of early records of the National Consumers' League has been received through Mrs. Richard A. Zwemer, recording secretary. The aims of the League are described in a letter of March 27, 1922, from Mrs. Florence Kelly, then general secretary, to Newton D. Baker:

I think we have always to point out, when the discussion of prices arises, that we have never attempted to benefit the pocket of the consumer. Our appeals have been directed always to his conscience exclusively. Our contention has been that for the good of the country, not as a matter of charity, there must be standards of industry such that the humblest, youngest, least skilled, industrially least valuable worker must be able to live in health.

The records numbering 6,000 items and covering the years 1899-1946, document the League's struggles against sweatshops, child labor, excessive hours, and underpay in American industry. Among those represented in the correspondence are Newton D. Baker, Charles A. Beard, Paul Douglas, Felix Frankfurter, Learned Hand, and Roscoe Pound.

Mme. Laura Dreyfus-Barney has given about 1,500 papers from her files which illustrate activities of the International Council of Women, particularly during the years 1931-37. The largest group deals with the work of the Peace and Disarmament Committee of the Women's International Organizations, a committee formed by the joint action of various women's organizations that wished to follow closely the debates of the Conference on the Reduction and Control of Armaments held by the League of Nations in Geneva, beginning in 1931. Other records pertain to two pioneer conferences on educational films held in Rome under the auspices of the League of Nations in 1931 and 1934, and to meetings of the Conference of Consultative Non-Governmental Organizations (having contact with the United Nations), 1948-54.

The publishing firm of Harper and Brothers has added to its previous gifts of records\* approximately 3,800 pieces of correspondence and about 280 manuscript articles from the editorial files of *Harper's Magazine* for the years 1953-55. Some 5,800 items have been added to the records of the American Historical Association; these consist chiefly of correspondence files dated within the period from 1928 to 1951. Additions have also been made to the collection of captured German materials and to the Sigmund Freud Archives.\*

## Special Items

A series of 23 warrants authorizing surveys of land in the Northern Neck Proprietary in Virginia in 1750-52 have been acquired. Twelve of these warrants were directed to George Washington between October 13, 1750 (when he was only 18 years old), and September 25, 1752; and the text of a number of the documents is in his handwriting. Each warrant is signed by William Fairfax, who owned the estate of Belvoir near Mount Vernon, or by his son, George William, as agents for their cousin Thomas, sixth Lord Fairfax, the owner of this vast tract which included all the lands within the "first heads or springs" of the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers. Most of the documents ordered surveys of from 150 to 400 acres of "waste and ungranted land" in Frederick County, not far from the present city of Winchester. Two pocket-size volumes in which Washington entered survey notes during this period are in the Library's Washington papers. It is possible thus to determine that the young surveyor completed all but two of the surveys ordered by the warrants dated October 13, 1750, before the end of that month. When weather conditions were favorable the following spring he completed the other two, marking out 400 acres for Captain George Johnstone "near the Sugar tree Hollow (a branch of Shannondoah)" and



a tract of the same size for Lewis Thomas "near Bull Skin."

The Library has acquired "A Jurnal of What was Transacted in the Expedition For the Total Reduction of Canada in the Year A. D. 1760," which was kept by David Holden from February 20 (when he enlisted in Capt. Leonard Whiting's Massachusetts company) to November 29 (when he reached his home after the expedition). There are 49 small closely written pages that give a detailed itinerary of the march of Whiting's company of 85 officers and men from Cambridge to Worcester, where they were reorganized, and thence to Albany, where the company joined other Massachusetts men and troops from New York, Rhode Island, and New Jersey—about 600 strong. Gen. Jeffrey Amherst reviewed them there on May 31, and they then proceeded up the Hudson from Albany. Holden appears to have been in charge of several small boats which preceded the troops with supplies; thus his account gives great emphasis to the difficulty of passing the falls of the upper Hudson and the portage necessary around Lake Champlain. The actual capture of Ile au Noix, St. John's, and Montreal by the British is only briefly treated.

A manuscript orderly book kept at Gen. Robert Howe's headquarters near West Point, N. Y., from February 23 to May 28, 1780, has been presented by John T. Doughty. The writer was Nathaniel Young, a brother of Mr. Doughty's great-great-grandfather; he apparently was a noncommissioned officer attached to the 15th Massachusetts Regiment. An enemy attack on West Point was feared at this time, and consequently a number of the orders were directed to units engaged in stretching a chain across the Hudson River to stop enemy ships and in other measures to fortify this important military position.

References to the new Federal City and an account of James Madison's inaugura-

tion as President of the United States are included in a typescript copy of a diary kept by Sarah Ridg (later Mrs. Anthony Day Schuyler) from January 3 to November 2, 1809, which was received as a gift from Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler. This young visitor from New Jersey, in describing the scene at the Capitol on March 4, 1809, wrote:

large and capacious as the passages, lobbies, galleries, chambers and Hall of the south wing of the Capitol are, the concourse of people was so immense that at least ten thousand persons must have been compelled to remain outside of the building. We went early and had a pleasant situation . . . Mr. Jefferson repaired to the Capitol about twelve o'clock. Mr. Madison left his own house in F Street in his carriage, accompanied by Mr. [Isaac] Coles, the ex President's private Secretary . . . Mr. Madison was dressed in an entire suit of American manufacture, made of cloth of merino wool . . . He entered the Hall . . . Mr. Melledge [John Mill-edge] left the chair, conducted Mr. Madison to it and seated himself upon the right. Mr. Madison appeared very much embarrassed. He rose from his seat and delivered his inaugural speech, after which he took the oath of office, which was administered to him by Chief Justice Marshall.

The Library has acquired a long paper written in 1824 by Benjamin Vaughan (1751-1835), versatile Anglo-American political economist, agriculturist, editor, and writer, who came to America in 1798 and settled in Hallowell, Maine. The manuscript is his autograph draft of a memoir entitled "Remarks on the Subject of National Astronomers, and Observatories proper to be established in the U[nited] States," in which he proposed that a principal observatory be established in Washington with a subsidiary at Bowdoin College in Maine, and that eventually two other observatories be set up at northwestern and southwestern points in the United States. The memoir consists of a 10-page introduction and 7 "articles" which contain a great deal of information about astronomers and observatories in

other countries. Reflections of Vaughan's liberal political thinking and cosmopolitan background may be seen at several points. He called for cooperation with other countries in establishing a "General prime meridian":

Nations being to one another as a great republic, & there being an avowed republic also among men of science; it is difficult to establish anything . . . by an assumed authority; & especially without regard to necessity or good sense . . . A *national* prime meridian considered as a mere appendage of independence, is unworthy of notice in a nation whose sovereignty is indicated by far nobler tokens.

Alfred Vail (1807-59), chief assistant to Samuel F. B. Morse in setting up the first telegraph line between Washington and Baltimore and the man who received the famous "What hath God wrought?" test message in Baltimore on May 24, 1844, wrote a detailed letter about the "wonder working instrument" some six months later to his uncle, Dr. William P. Vail of Stroudsburg, Pa. This letter, dated November 18, 1844, has been received as a gift from Dr. A. S. Vail. It tells of a first attempt to stretch the wires through leaden pipes, underground; this was abandoned in November 1843, after 9 miles had been laid, because water leaked into the pipes and the insulation on the wires was faulty. The following spring they decided to suspend two wires at the top of 30-foot poles set along the railroad tracks and thus were able in less than two months to send the first message and to keep both lines in daily operation until Congress adjourned. Vail tells of early improvements and innovations and includes a diagram to explain how they could "cross rivers without wires extending across" by utilizing galvanic currents.

A 658-page typescript document entitled "The Virginia Eastern Shore in the War of Secession and in the Reconstruction Period," by James Egbert Mears, has been received as a gift from Mr. Mears. It re-

lates principally to the activities of the civil and military population of Accomack and Northampton Counties in Virginia during the Federal occupation (1861-68), and includes a list of women who took the oath of allegiance to the United States during this period.

A typescript copy of the diary of George Louis Beer (1872-1920) was received from Dr. James T. Shotwell through the Librarian of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Beer, a leading historian of colonial policy, attended the Paris Peace Conference as chief of the Colonial Division of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. The 144-page diary, which covers the period from December 9, 1918, to August 11, 1919, gives an interesting account of the operations and problems of the specialists who advised the American Commission. Beer especially lamented the inaccessibility of President Wilson to most members of the Commission and occasionally employed a circuitous route in attempting to influence his chief; he worked through the subordinate members of the British delegation to reach Lloyd George, in "hopes that Lloyd George may induce Clemenceau to persuade Wilson."

Virginia Livingston Hunt has presented five manuscripts in which she recorded visits with her cousins, the Roosevelts, at the White House from 1934 to 1938. One includes Franklin D. Roosevelt's observations on Washington architecture; in the course of a trip to the Navy Yard, the President admired the new Archives Building, "decried" the "long, unbroken roof line of the Commerce Department," and "at the Library of Congress he spoke warmly of doing away with the dome."

The career of one of the silent movies' first great Western heroes is recorded in the Gatewood W. Dunston collection of William S. Hart material, received as a bequest from Mr. Dunston. Numbering

approximately 1,150 pieces, it includes 63 letters from Hart to Dunston (1929-46) and recollections of the portrayer of "good bad men" and the two-gun cowboy of early films by Lambert Hillyer, one of Hart's contemporaries. It also contains synopses and scripts, including that of "Jim Cameron's Wife," Hart's first movie; still pictures of dramatic scenes; movie budgets; posters; and other material relating to Hart's films. Disliking the portrayals in earlier movies of a romanticized West, Hart brought tragedy and realism into the Western, and thought of his films as "illustrative of the old frontier as I knew it to be." Appalled by viewing a hodgepodge, romanticized Western of the late 1930's, he described it as "an awful mess. The Beecher Island Fight was in 1868, The Custer Fight was in 1876. Neither Hickok nor Cody was ever remotely connected with either one, much less in them . . . Also did you see the milk white suit he [Custer] wore? Gosh! And we still have capital punishment."

The Edith Rossiter Bevan autograph collection, which was received as a gift, contains some 400 manuscripts dated between 1798 and 1943. The autographs are primarily those of outstanding Americans of the nineteenth century. Represented in the collection, which has been arranged in alphabetical order, are eight Presidents of the United States; 170 authors, editors, journalists, and critics; 56 artists; 31 statesmen and politicians; 25 musicians and a like number of clergymen; 11 Army, Navy, and Marine officers; and several physicians, scientists, and businessmen. Dr. Nelson R. Burr has presented 25 manuscripts connected with New England literary figures of the late nineteenth century. There are letters by Phillips Brooks, Julia Ward Howe, Sarah Orne Jewett, Louise Chandler Moulton, James Whitcomb Riley, and Kate Douglas Wig-

gin, and a manuscript of Celia Loughton Thaxter's poem, "The Blind Lamb."

### Reproductions

#### DOMESTIC

A master negative and a reference positive microfilm of volumes 46-91 of the Library's James Madison papers have been made during the year, bringing to completion the copying of the correspondence in this important body of papers. The positive film is available for interlibrary loan. This brings to five the number of Presidents whose papers have been reproduced on film, the others being Thomas Jefferson, Martin Van Buren, James K. Polk, and Abraham Lincoln.

Dr. Julian P. Boyd, editor of *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, has placed the master negative of the editorial control files of this distinguished project in the Library and has given two positive copies of the unique reference tool, one copy of which is subject to interlibrary loan. The files are arranged in four series: A (alphabetical, 22 reels), B (bibliographical, 3 reels), C (chronological, 26 reels), and S (source, 1 reel).

Negative photostats of two plats of land have been presented by Nat W. Washington, owner of the originals. The first, which was drawn and annotated by George Washington about 1750, covers land in Frederick County, Va., on either side of the "Waggin Road" near Bullskin Run; the second, made some time after 1805, shows "the late Genl. George Washington's Lands in Jefferson County," Va.

The Garrett Biblical Institute in Evanston, Ill., allowed the Library to microfilm a typescript copy (10 volumes in 9) of a journal kept by Rev. William Colbert from 1790 to 1838. Colbert was an itinerant Methodist minister, and devoted a large part of his journal to describing, in interesting detail, his travels through parts of



Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, and Delaware prior to 1809. The original journal from which the typescript was taken is also owned by the Institute.

Through the kindness of Joseph M. McInerney, a microfilm copy was made of a scrapbook in which he assembled materials relating to Calvin Coolidge. Of special interest is information concerning Coolidge's taking the oath of office as President of the United States on August 3, 1923, to which Mr. McInerney was a witness.

### FOREIGN

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II of England presented, through Sir Owen Morshead, Royal Librarian, a microfilm copy of the contents of an album in the library of Windsor Castle which contains 55 papers of John Jay, first Chief Justice of the United States. The album was presented by the Chief Justice's grandson to the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII) in 1860, while he was travelling informally in the United States. The papers include letters to Jay from George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John and John Quincy Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, the Marquis de Lafayette, and many other American, French, Spanish, and British statesmen; and retained copies of letters from Jay to a number of these men. The manuscripts are dated 1776-94, and bear on the American Revolution and on the treaties between the United States and Great Britain in 1783 and 1794. The originals were used by William Jay in preparing *The Life of John Jay* (1833), but less than a third of the letters were printed in this biography.

The remainder of foreign reproductions acquired came through purchases made from the James B. Wilbur Fund. Boxes

61 and 63 of the papers of William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, son of King George II and Captain-General of the British Army from 1754 to 1757, were filmed from the originals in the Windsor Castle library (2 reels). Copying done at the Public Record Office in London centered on the project mentioned in last year's report,<sup>17</sup> for substituting microfilm for handwritten transcripts of important American materials in the Colonial Office records. Films of 226 volumes (87 reels) have now been received, which brings to substantial completion the Library's photocopy holdings of class 5 through volume 284. Other materials filmed in this repository were 3 volumes (1 reel) of the papers of Sir Charles Wyndham, Earl of Egremont, while he was Secretary of State for the Southern Department, 1761-63; and transcripts of Venetian state papers relating to the American Revolution (1 reel). Manuscripts 485-500 of the Cunningham of Thornton papers in the National Register Office in Edinburgh, Scotland, were filmed; these include an interesting series of unpublished manuscript journals kept by Lt. John Peebles of the 42nd or Royal Highland Regiment during the American Revolution. In France, a film\* was made of a privately owned journal and autobiographical account of Comte George de Caraman, who was connected with the French Legation in Washington, 1812-13; and, through the good offices of Abel Doyssié, 10 manuscripts in the collection of Vicomte Foy in Paris were filmed—letters written between 1784 and 1790 to Comtesse d'Houdetot by Benjamin Franklin, St. Jean de Crèvecoeur, and William Short.

THE STAFF OF THE  
MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

<sup>17</sup> *QJCA*, XIV (May 1957), 129-30.



## Rare Books

THROUGH the generosity of Alfred Whitall Stern, the collection of Lincolniana which carries his name has been notably strengthened through the acquisition of over a hundred volumes, broadsides, and maps. The majority are contemporary publications, but there are a number of pieces that touch more directly on President Lincoln and his era. Two relate to his inauguration, namely Solomon Foot's *Arrangements for the Inauguration of the President of the United States, on the Fourth of March 1861* (Monaghan 97), and a work with similar title prepared by Lafayette S. Foster for the second ceremony in 1865 (Monaghan 512). Equally rare is a copy of the 5-page double folder, *Proclamation of Pardon*, with the oath of allegiance and General Order No. 64 concerning refugees and deserters (Monaghan 346).

In view of the impending hundredth anniversary of the Lincoln-Douglas debates, which will be celebrated this year, there is special pertinence to Lincoln's speech delivered at Cincinnati on September 19, 1859, entitled *Douglas an Enemy to the North. Reasons Why the North Should Oppose Judge Douglas*; the copy recently acquired is a variant of Monaghan 58. President McKinley's *An Address . . . October 7, 1899, on the Occasion of the Forty-First Anniversary of the Lincoln-Douglas Debate at Galesburg, Illinois* (New York, 1899) is now represented in the Stern Collection through one of the three copies printed on vellum for McKinley, Mrs. McKinley, and the Knox College

Library. One of Lincoln's later speeches in its original wrappers is his message of July 4, 1861, to the Senate and House of Representatives.

Several new accessions to the group of broadsides stand out, particularly one captioned "Republican Ticket. Liberty and Union. Lincoln & Hamlin For electors of President and Vice President" and a copy of "President Lincoln's Farewell Address to his old neighbors, Springfield, February 12, 1861" (Providence, N. Bangs Williams [1865]).

### Other Gifts

From Lincoln Isham, great-grandson of Abraham Lincoln, the Library has received a Bible that formerly belonged to his family. Published at Philadelphia by Lippincott, Grambo & Co., in 1854, it is bound in elaborate Victorian style with raised panels over heavy boards, covered with maroon morocco elaborately tooled in gilt. A leather label on the inside front cover reads:

Abraham Lincoln & Lady from Robert Turner  
Baltimore, Md.

On the recto of the third flyleaf Mrs. Abraham Lincoln wrote the following inscription:

This Holy Bible, is presented to my dear Son's  
eldest daughter, by her

Affectionate grandmother  
Mary Lincoln

October 16th, 1872

The son referred to was Robert Todd Lincoln, and the daughter Mrs. Charles Isham, mother of the donor.

Although intended for use as a family Bible, the volume contains no genealogical records of any kind. Attention should be called to the existence in the Library of Congress of a Lincoln family Bible, printed in Philadelphia in 1847 and given by Lincoln to his wife, whose name is stamped on the cover. The vital records in this Bible are in the writing of Abraham Lincoln and his son, Robert Todd Lincoln.

The gift of a sum of money by Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., made it possible to purchase three interesting titles. The earliest is a copy of Delassus De Luziere's *An Official Account of the Situation, Soil, Produce, &c of That Part of Louisiana . . . Between the Mouth of the Missouri and New Madrid* (Lexington, J. Bradford, [1796]). Evans 32387 describes this under the year 1797. The pamphlet is apparently a unique copy of perhaps the earliest piece of promotional literature devoted to the present State of Missouri. It was the subject of a brief article that appeared on pages 400-2 in the July 1957 *Bulletin* of the Missouri Historical Society.

A number of years ago a unique copy printed on vellum of Pierre Joseph Bernard's *Poèmes* (Paris, Pierre Didot l'ainé, 1796) was added to the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection. The unique feature of the Rosenwald copy, other than its being printed on vellum, is the presence of three original pen drawings by Pierre Paul Prud'hon on vellum which serve as the illustrations, together with one engraving.<sup>1</sup> This engraving, together with engravings of the three original drawings, appeared in an edition of Bernard's *Oeuvres, ornées de gravures d'après les desseins de Prud'hon*, printed at Paris by Didot l'ainé in 1797. The copy of this edition recently acquired is one of 150 on papier-velin d'Angoulême, in which the illustrations are proofs *avant la lettre*.

<sup>1</sup>*QJCA*, X (May 1953), 170-72.

The third book acquired through the generosity of Mr. Houghton was a copy of the 16-page *New-Bedford Harbor Signal Book*, printed in New Bedford in 1848. Copies of such signal books are rare indeed, because of their fragile nature and the hard use to which they were put.

In memory of his late brother, Barnet J. Beyer, Mr. Louis Beyer of New York presented three rare volumes of unusual literary and association interest. The first is a Charles Lamb presentation copy, inscribed with an apparently unpublished 11-line poem, of a first edition of Jeffreys Taylor's *Parlour Commentaries on The Constitution and Laws of England* (London, John Harris, 1825). The book, a duodecimo, in its original printed boards with a roan back, and in a half-red morocco slipcase, is itself a scarce juvenile of merit. Lamb inscribed its flyleaf in 1834 to William Hone, a close friend; beneath the inscription he wrote the short poem addressed to a child grieving for its dead mother.

The second of Mr. Beyer's gifts is a copy of the *Parva naturalia* of Aristotle, owned and signed by William Drummond, the Elizabethan lawyer, poet, and bibliophile. This edition of Aristotle's pioneer work in psychology, with the commentaries of Nicolaus Leonicus Thomaeus, was handsomely printed by Simon de Colines in Paris in 1530; it is a small folio, bound in half-brown morocco, with gilt edges. The third item given by Mr. Beyer is a crayon portrait of Alexander Pope by William Hoare, now in the custody of the Prints and Photographs Division.<sup>2</sup>

A gift from Mr. John Fleming of New York is a remarkably fresh copy of Petrus Aureoli's *Compendium litteralis sensus totius Bibliae*, printed at Strassburg by Georg Husner no later than 1476. The

<sup>2</sup>Described in *QJCA*, XV (November 1957), 43.

date of printing is established through the rubricator's date of 1476 which is found in one of the Munich copies; this is further corroborated by the copy in the Annmary Brown Memorial in Providence, which carries the rubricator's date of 1477. This fine example of early German printing indicates that either the compositor or the printer experienced certain difficulties, because several lines of text are wanting at the beginning or end of several pages. As in several other recorded copies, the missing portions have been supplied by a contemporary hand.

For some time the Library has had two copies of the first printed edition (Venice, 1509) of Luca Paccioli's *De divina proportione*. One of these copies, in the Rosenwald Collection, is in a fine Grolieresque binding; the other is in a contemporary stamped leather binding with clasps, the lining of which is made of leaves from a fifteenth-century law treatise, covered by a leaf from a manuscript on vellum. To these two copies was added a handsome copy of the text of the manuscript codex of this important mathematical and artistic work. Number 45 in an edition of 280 copies, published in 1956, it is a gift from the Banca di Credito Finanziario of Milan, Italy.

The title of the work is revealing. The proportion which Luca Paccioli called "divine" is the continual proportion resulting from the division of a segment into two parts, in such a way that the square constructed on the greater part shall be equivalent to a rectangle having as its sides the whole segment and the smaller part. During the last century the proportion was given the name it still retains, the "golden section." Paccioli thought that in "divine" proportion could be detected an aesthetic principle which is found in architectural forms, in the human body, and even in the capital letters of the Latin alphabet, and he constructed these letters

geometrically, obtaining admirable results. The greatest ornament of the *De divina proportione* consists of 60 drawings of regular bodies which were made for it by Leonardo da Vinci. These are reproduced in full-color facsimile from the manuscript.

### *Receipts from Other Sources*

One of the most exciting of the recent acquisitions is a copy of Pomponius Mela's *De orbis situ libri tres* (Basel, 1522), with an engraved world map, based upon Peter Apian's world map of 1520 and executed at Antwerp by Peter de Wale in 1530. Believed to be one of two surviving copies, it is the subject of a special article appearing in this issue of the *Quarterly Journal*<sup>3</sup> and therefore need not be described here in detail.

Another notable acquisition is a copy of the so-called Ostrog Bible, the first edition of the Bible to be printed in Slavonic. Prepared under the auspices of Konstantin, Prince of Ostrog in Vohlynia, Russia, the text was printed by Ivan Fedorov from Moscow. Fedorov and Petr Mstislavets, it should be recalled, were responsible for printing what is generally regarded as the earliest book printed in Russia, an edition of *The Acts and the Epistles* that appeared at Moscow in 1564. Since a copy of this book has been available in the Library's collections for a number of years,<sup>4</sup> it seemed imperative to secure a copy of the first complete Russian Bible that Fedorov printed at Ostrog in 1580 and 1581. Through an exchange arrangement with the Lenin State Library in Moscow the Library secured one of its duplicate copies. It is in the original brown calf binding, elaborately tooled in blind with five recessed panels on the front cover and with diapering on the back, and the text appears to be complete.

<sup>3</sup> See p. 165-67.

<sup>4</sup> *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress* . . . 1933, p. 145-46.

Intricate gauffering on the red edges of the leaves is a further feature of interest. By the account appearing in T. H. Darlow and H. F. Moule's *Historical Catalogue of the Printed Editions of Holy Scripture* (London, 1903-11), volume III, number 8370, the Library's copy belongs to the earlier issue, with the colophon printed in Slavonic only and dated 12 July 1580. The woodcut border surrounding the text of the title page is identical with that surrounding the woodcut frontispiece of St. Luke found in the Library's copy of *The Acts and the Epistles* of 1564. It is evident that the frontispiece was printed in two sections; it would indicate also that when the first Moscow press was burned, Fedorov must have taken at least this woodcut border with him when he sought refuge by flight abroad, first to Zablendov, then Lvov, and later the city of Ostrog. Except for the facts that both the title and colophon leaves have been mounted and a few leaves have had their margins strengthened, the present copy with some marginalia is sound and constitutes a fitting companion to the 1564 edition of *The Acts and the Epistles*.

The acquisition of a copy of Henri Estienne's *Francofordiense emporium sive francofordienses Nundinae*, printed by the author at Paris in 1574, finally enabled the correction of the statement, "There is no copy in the Library of Congress," which had been true as written by James Westfall Thompson in his *The Frankfort Book Fair* in 1911. This copy of a historic and important essay on the sixteenth-century book trade and on commerce in general is a small octavo, bound in seventeenth-century calf, with a gilt back. On the title page is the autograph inscription of Stephanus Baluzus of Tulle, librarian of the famous collection of manuscripts and books of Jean Baptiste Colbert, economist and minister to Louis XIV. Only three other copies of this rare edition are recorded in the National Union Catalog.

Of early Americana, one of the most interesting books acquired was the London, 1766, edition of William Stork's *An Account of East-Florida*, together with John Bartram's *Journal* of his "journey from St. Augustine up the River St. John's." This important source for the study of that area, with related works by John and William Bartram, was the subject of an article in the last issue of the *Quarterly Journal*.<sup>5</sup>

Other early Americana include an edition of Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* printed at Dedham by Herman Mann in 1800 (Evans 37303); and one of four recorded copies of John Robertson's *Tables of Difference of Latitude and Departure*, printed at Philadelphia by Joseph Cruikshank in 1790 (Evans 22856). The Library's copy of this important navigational aid is the subject of an article scheduled to appear in a forthcoming issue of *The American Neptune*.

In this group, too, is a choice example of the sturdy books produced by the 18th-century Pennsylvania German printers. It is a very fine copy, in octavo, with the original calf over wooden boards, of M. V. Wudriann's *Crevtz-Schule . . . Eine schone Christliche Unterweisung von dem lieben Crevtz; Vor alle Crevtz-Bruder und Schwestern*, printed by der Bruderschaft in Ephrata in 1762 (Evans 9315).

To the rapidly growing collection of broadsides, many additional pieces were added. A rare and striking example is a copy of Thomas Hart Benton's *Some Account of Some of the Bloody Deeds of Gen. Jackson*, which includes Benton's story of his shooting affray with Jackson in Nashville on September 4, 1813. The sheet, measuring 24 by 14 inches, is dated Franklin, Tennessee, September 10, 1818, and was published by Benton at the most bitter point of his quarrel with Jackson.

<sup>5</sup> *QJCA*, XV (February 1958), 51-59.



Another very scarce broadside is one printed in Boston about June 10, 1774 (Evans 13158), in which it is stated that the spirit of the covenant not to purchase goods from Great Britain, made among the members of the Committees of Correspondence in the neighboring towns, should be observed.

Another American broadside of extraordinary interest was probably printed aboard the British vessel *Blonde* in New York harbor on July 21, 1780. The text was prepared and issued by Andrew Barkley, who promised certain favors to masters and mates of English vessels if they would offer their services to Adm. Marriot Arbuthnot, described by one of his contemporaries as a "coarse, blustering, foul-mouthed bully." At that time in his career the British admiral was in command of the North American station of the British fleet, and he must have been quite preoccupied by the presence of the French forces that had arrived at Rhode Island on July 10, 1780.

In collating the Library's two copies of the elephant folio of Audubon's *The Birds of America*, it was found that one copy lacked nine plates. Letters were written to libraries, collectors, and dealers, and the Rare Book Division was successful in acquiring three of these: plate 213 (the puffin), plate 244 (the common gallinule) and plate 265 (the buff-breasted sandpiper). We hope that the remaining six of these rare and beautiful plates (229, 233, 239, 240, 263, and 413) will soon join the others to perfect the second copy.

The Suez Canal crisis of 1956 lent particular interest to the acquisition of a presentation copy of *Grand canal maritime à travers le Duché de Slesvig, unissant la mer du Nord à la mer Baltique*, by Domenico Sabatini (Naples, 1859). A slim folio in the original cloth-covered boards, it is a printed petition addressed to Frederick VII of Denmark for permission to cut what was

to become the Kiel Canal through Schleswig to the Baltic. This copy was presented by Sabatini to Lord Palmerston, Prime Minister of Great Britain; bound in is a four-page letter from Sabatini to Palmerston, dated December 23, 1861, containing what was to be a useless plea for support.

Although most of the acquisitions of recent literary interest were obtained by transfer to the Rare Book Division from the Library's general collections, we were successful in purchasing a copy of the special printing of *The Variorum Edition of the Poems of William Butler Yeats*. This printing consists of 825 copies on special paper, each containing Yeats' autograph. The great Irish poet autographed the sheets for his publisher before his death in 1939.

Some of the lacunae in books published by two private presses assiduously collected by the Rare Book Division—the Golden Cockerel Press and the Grabhorn Press—have been filled during the year. A copy was acquired of the *Bibliography of the Grabhorn Press, 1940–1956*, which came from the press in April 1957 in an edition of only 225 copies and which, it is reported, doubled in value almost immediately. The most recent product of the Grabhorn Press is also one of its most important. A notable contribution to the mapping of the United States, it is the first volume of Carl I. Wheat's *Mapping the Transmississippi West, 1540–1861*, entitled *The Spanish Entrada to the Louisiana Purchase, 1540–1804*. Four more volumes are to follow. Printed in a limited edition of 1,000 copies, this significant contribution to geographical knowledge is illustrated with 50 facsimile maps, handsomely reproduced by offset lithography.

After a long search, the Division finally obtained a copy of the first imprint of the Golden Cockerel Press, A. E. Coppard's *Adam & Eve & Pinch Me* (London, 1921). This collection of twelve short stories was not only the first book printed at the Golden

Cockerel Press, but also the first book published by Coppard, one of the twentieth century's most prolific authors, who died in 1957. Of about 212 titles issued by the press since its founding in 1920, the Library now has about 175, or 82 percent.

A second title by the Golden Cockerel Press which had long been sought was also secured. This is one of its most sumptuous and famous productions, the *Troilus and Criseyde* of Geoffrey Chaucer, with wood engravings by Eric Gill, printed in 1927 in an edition of 225 copies.

One of the rarest of Mark Twain's works, *Pudd'nhead Wilson's Calendar for 1894*, was another unusual acquisition. It measures only 3 inches by 2½ inches and has but 16 pages. Most of the copies of this fragile booklet of maxims, designed for free distribution, have disappeared.

As usual throughout every year, many books were transferred for safekeeping to the Rare Book Division from the general collections. During 1957 at least 310 individual pieces were so acquired. A large number of these were "firsts" of American authors that Mr. Jacob Blanck, compiler of the *Bibliography of American Literature*, called to our attention. Some of the more general works, selected for their rarity or unusual literary or historical interest are: Abraham Farissol's *Itinera mundi*, 1691, one of the great compendia of linguistic knowledge; Ivan Fedorovich Kruzen-

shtern's *Voyage Round the World*, 1813; two copies of Diego Valades' *Rhetorica Christiana*, 1579; Henri Louis Duhamel du Monceau's *Traité général des pesches*, 1769-77; Francisco Ibar's *Muerte política de la República Mexicana*, 1829; Franz Ernst Bruckmann's *Magnalia Dei in locis subterraneis*, 1727-30; Manuel María Gándara's *Exposición que hace al Supremo Gobierno*, 1842; and François J. M. Noel's *Abrégé de la mythologie universelle*, 1815, a book which Thomas Jefferson purchased for his library after the sale, in 1815, of his other library to the Nation.

Since by actual count the annual accretion to the collections of the Rare Book Division amounted to 3,678 pieces, it will readily be apparent that the foregoing account represents at best a sampling. Reports such as this one, however, do serve to indicate the kinds of material that have been acquired and to suggest to the reader the scope of the collections administered by the Division. These acquisitions have found their way to the shelves; card catalog and shelflist controls have been made; and the new materials have commenced a renewed life of usefulness.

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# Hungarica

**P**ROCUREMENT of Hungarian materials came to a temporary slowdown last year because of the disruption of library and bibliographical services in the wake of revolutionary events. The principal source for selecting current material, *Magyar nemzeti bibliográfia* (Hungarian National Bibliography), suspended publication from April 1957 until late in 1957. In the intervening time, a monthly annotated guide, *Tájékoztató a megjelenő könyvekről* (Guide to New Books), was published by the State Book Distribution Enterprise, and put to good use for selecting.

In 1956, the National Széchényi Library in Budapest commenced the serialized edition of a bibliography of the Hungarian press, *A magyar sajtó bibliográfiája*, the first volume of which covers the period 1945-54. It is edited by Béla Dezsényi and others. Its usefulness for reference purposes is augmented by numerous indexes and tables.

A reference manual entitled *Hungary* (New York, 1957), sponsored by the Mid-European Studies Center of the Free Europe Committee and edited by Ernst Christian Helmreich, covers the principal aspects of Hungary's present and past. It also contains a short bibliography of basic headings on Hungary.

A 752-page Hungarian-English technical dictionary, *Magyar-angol műszaki szótár* (1957), compiled under the auspices of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and edited by Ernő Nagy and others, covers the natural and technical sciences. It con-

tains about 120,000 Hungarian technical and scientific terms and their English equivalents. Among other dictionaries received, mention should be made of *Idegen szavak szótára* (1957), edited by Ferenc Bakos. This dictionary of foreign words with its 19,000 entries resembles previous Communist-sponsored dictionaries of the same character while professing a sort of political opportunism (*e. g.*, it omits the entry for "Stalinism" while listing the term "trockizmus," the Hungarian form of "Trotskyism").

The Central Statistical Office of Hungary resumed the publication of its year-book, *Statisztikai évkönyv*, which had not appeared since 1944. This volume, covering the period 1945-55, was issued in 1957. *Budapest statisztikai zsebkönyve* (1956) is a statistical handbook of Budapest, published by the Budapest Branch of the Central Statistical Office; it reflects changes that occurred in the social, economic, and cultural life of Hungary's capital during 1949-55.

Among the statistical serials published by the Central Statistical Office are the quarterly *Statisztikai Negyedévi Közlemények*, the monthly *Statisztikai Havi Közlemények*, and the irregularly issued *Statisztikai Időszaki Közlemények*. Another publication of the same office is *Fontosabb adatok az 1956. október-decemberi időszakról*, an 81-page report which offers a statistical survey of the country's crucial revolutionary period. It lists the losses of the Hungarian economy and enumerates the damages caused by the heavy military

activities in Budapest and other cities. It also contains a list of the contributions received by the country from abroad in various forms of gifts and loans which were intended to help in its recovery.

One of the most illuminating treatments of the events leading to the Hungarian uprising of 1956, written by the country's former Communist premier, Imre Nagy, was published under the title *On Communism; in Defense of the New Course* (New York, 1957). Nagy, a Communist who in the course of revolutionary events surprised the world by renouncing his country's membership in the Warsaw Pact and asking the United Nations to protect Hungary's recently declared neutrality, turns out to have no small talent as a public prosecutor of his former associates and present political enemies. In chapter after chapter he develops a fast-changing picture of lawless executions and terroristic methods on the part of the ruling Party clique, directed by Mátyás Rákosi. Nagy's book certainly represents one of the most revealing sources on the history of Communism.

Publications from Western sources which deserve mention in particular are *The Report of the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary* (New York, 1957), published in the Official Records series issued by the United Nations General Assembly, which embodies the findings of the Special Committee of the United Nations regarding the outbreak and events of the Hungarian uprising; and *The Hungarian Revolution; the Story of the October Uprising as Recorded in Documents, Eye Witness Accounts, and World-Wide Reactions* (New York, 1957). This publication, regarded as "A White Book" on the Hungarian revolution, was edited by Melvin J. Lasky and is a very detailed and well-organized collection of material giving a "day-by-day review of the uprising with enough historical background

to place the event in perspective." It was issued by F. A. Praeger for the Congress for Cultural Freedom.

Two publications sponsored by the International Commission of Jurists and issued in 1957 at The Hague should also be noted here. They are *The Hungarian Situation and the Rule of Law* and its supplement, *The Continuing Challenge of the Hungarian Situation to the Rule of Law*. They throw light upon facts and legal opinion regarding the revolt, as set out in a conference of distinguished lawyers which was held in The Hague on March 2, 1957, according to a foreword signed by Norman S. March, Secretary General of the Commission.

There is no dearth of first-hand accounts of the Hungarian struggle for freedom. Andor Heller's *No More Comrades* (Chicago, 1957) is a well-documented chronicle illustrated with grim on-the-spot pictures taken by a staff photographer for the official Hungarian news agency. Mr. Heller was assigned by the revolutionary forces "to use every means possible to tell the people of the world the truth" about the uprising. A diary published by a Hungarian student using the assumed name of László Beke, who actively participated in the struggle and then escaped to this country, was edited and translated by Leon Kossar and Ralph M. Zoltan. It is entitled *A Student's Diary. Budapest, October 16-November 1, 1956* (New York, 1957).

James A. Michener, who traveled to the Hungarian-Austrian border and interviewed many escapees, produced a dramatic account in his *The Bridge at Andau* (New York, 1957). Another significant recollection of events is George Urban's *The Nineteen Days; a Broadcaster's Account of the Hungarian Revolution* (London, 1957). It contains a foreword by Salvador de Madariaga, renowned émigré now in London.

Exemplary of works written to expound



"the need of an explanation" for the outbreak of the revolt is George Mikes' *The Hungarian Revolution* (London, 1957), which attributes the revolutionary outburst to weaknesses inherent in the Communist system. The same view is shared by François Fejtő in his *Behind the Rape of Hungary*, translated from the French by Norbert Guterman and introduced by Jean-Paul Sartre (New York, 1957), which gives an analysis of the events that led up to the insurrection as well as its significance and consequences. Among official Communist publications on this topic is *Kommunisták a viharban* (1957), describing the fate of Communists "in the storm." An unconvincing attempt to justify the suppression of the uprising is *Testvérpártok a magyarországi eseményekről* (1957), a publication reflecting the stand taken by Communist parties in the Satellite orbit at the time of the Hungarian struggle.

Hungary's literary circles were especially subjected to the Party's methods of thought control and were most deeply hurt by the perpetual rule of a single party. The November 2, 1956, issue of *Irodalmi Ujság*, literary gazette of the Hungarian Writers' Association, printed the poems and articles of 17 writers, including a forceful expression of solidarity with the "cause of the freedom-fighters" by Gyula Illyés, Hungary's greatest living poet. The French literary review *Preuves* translated this into French and published it under the title *La Gazette Littéraire* as a special supplement (January 1957), thus making the voice of these freedom-loving poets more audible and memorable to the West.

Of the large number of Hungarian literary works issued in 1957 (136 more than in 1956), many that the Library received would deserve being mentioned, but this survey must limit itself to a few examples. There is the splendid "Pictorial Book of Hungarian Literature," edited by Hungary's former minister of Culture, Dezső

Keresztúry, in cooperation with the Institute of Literary History of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and published as *A magyar irodalom képeskönyve* (1957). Another remarkable work is a complete two-volume edition of the historical dramas of László Németh, one of Hungary's greatest minds, distinguished as playwright, essayist, and novelist. Németh's *Történeti drámák* (1957) portrays the plight of intellectuals under pressure and tyranny at all times. His historical analogies with well-known personages, though cautiously presented, were widely understood and appreciated.

Turning to recent historical publications, one should mention Carlyle Aylmer Macartney's scholarly *A History of Hungary 1929-1945* (New York, 1956-57). The author, professor of international relations at the University of Edinburgh, has long established himself as a recognized authority in the Western world on Hungary's history.

Another significant contemporary publication is concerned with archaeology. Edith B. Thomas edited and published *Archäologische Funde in Ungarn* (1956), consisting of contributions by eight experts on the subject. The 425 folio pages of this up-to-date presentation on archaeological finds in Hungary provide a wealth of information on the cultural history of the Hungarian State.

A recent source of information on the history of communications and telecommunications in Hungary is an annotated bibliography sponsored by the National Technical Library, *Híradástechnikai könyvek bibliográfiája és ismertetése* (1956), edited by Béla Magyarai and László Nozdroviczky.

In the sciences, only a few works of general reference use can be reviewed here. Margit Gáspár's *Bibliographie der ungarischen chemischen Literatur 1926-1945* was published by the Hungarian Academy

of Sciences in 1957; its 8,118 entries provide valuable information on the subject. Tibor Simon is the author of *Die Wälder des nördlichen Alföld—Az Északi Alföld erdői* (1957). This monograph on the forests of the northern part of the Hungarian plains, published both in German and Hungarian, is the first volume in the series entitled "Die Vegetation Ungarischer Landschaften." Sándor Jávorka's *Kitaibel Pál* (1957), a scholarly biography of Paul Kitaibel, who was a professor at the University of Pest (1757–1817) and a contributor to the discoveries of the flora of Hungary, presents an interesting narration of his life and his botanical findings.

Noteworthy in the field of description and travel is Zsigmond Széchenyi's *Alaszkában vadásztam* (1957), a vividly illustrated account of the author's hunting expedition in Alaska in 1935. It is perhaps significant that a work of a former Hungarian aristocrat was permitted to be printed on the State-owned presses of the Hungarian "People's Democracy."

Attention should also be called to the active publishing program of the Kartográfiai Vállalat (State Enterprise for Cartography); for example, a series of county maps, maps of the highways of Hungary and of several districts of Budapest, and an administrative map of Hungary, all of which were put out in 1957.

In the fields of art and music the following are of interest. *A magyar művészet-történeti irodalom bibliográfiája* (1955), edited by Béla Biró, is a voluminous bibliography listing contributions to the general history of art by Hungarian specialists in that field. *A magyarországi művészet a honfoglalástól a XIX századig* (1956) is the first volume of two describing the historical development of the fine arts in Hungary within the pre-World War I territorial boundaries, from the time when the Magyar people occupied the area until the nineteenth century. It consists of contributions by prominent art historians, includ-

ing its editor, Dezső Dercsényi. A history of the Hungarian Museum of Fine Arts, *A Szépművészeti Múzeum 1906–1956* (1957), was edited and published by Gábor Ö. Pogány and Béla Bacher on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of that institution. Three hundred and thirty-seven plates visualize some of its treasures.

A history of Hungarian peasant costumes worn during the period 1820–67, translated into German by Jeanette Hajdú from the original by Mária Kresz, was published in 1957 by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Henschel-Verlag under the title *Ungarische Bauerntrachten 1820–1867*. It includes 96 illustrations.

*Die Ungarische Volksmusik* (1956), by Zoltán Kodály, prominent Hungarian composer and associate of the late Béla Bartók, is a survey of Hungarian musical folklore. Bencze Szabolcsi, an authority on the history of music in Hungary, prepared, together with other Hungarian experts in this field, a new biography of Béla Bartók entitled *Bartók; sa vie et son oeuvre* (1956). It contains a revised bibliography of his compositions and writings.

Retrospective acquisitions included numerous missing Academy publications; sets of two important literary journals published prior to World War II, *Nyugat* (for 1909–40) and *Napkelet* (for 1925–39), as well as various pre-war annuals of the Hungarian statistical handbook, *Magyar statisztikai zsebkönyv*.

Rare books added to the collections comprised *Gyöngyösi Istvánnak költeményes maradványai*, (Posony and Pest, 1796), the first collection of the works of István Gyöngyösi, prominent poet of Hungary's Baroque period, and *Világ* (Pest, 1831), in which Count István Széchenyi developed some of his ideas relative to a reform of Hungary's social, political, and economic order.

ELEMÉR BAKO

Slavic and Central European Division

## Slavica: USSR

THE SCOPE of the present report excludes Russian acquisitions in science and technology, which were covered in a separate article in the last issue of this journal.<sup>1</sup>

Receipts of monographs from the Soviet Union in 1957 showed a slight decline, amounting to about 9,100 compared with 9,900 the previous year. This reflects in part an apparent decrease in publishing in the Soviet Union, for the total number of items recorded in the national bibliography, *Knizhnaia letopis'*, fell from 68,540 in 1956 to 60,597 in 1957. This reduction may be due, at least in part, to the reorganization of the administration of industry and construction in the USSR, involving the abolition of a number of ministries, which have always been heavy producers of printed materials.

Perhaps the most characteristic feature of the Soviet publication program during the past year was the freer release of information; it seems that the definition of what can be published has been relaxed, and the full effect became clear during the year. Numerous kinds of data which previously had never appeared in print are now given, and some publications that were not permitted to leave Russia are now arriving freely. However, there are still certain types of data which do not appear in Soviet publications.

One of the most clear-cut aspects of this relaxation is the publication of statistical handbooks. Contrary to usage in most na-

tions, the amount of statistical data published in the Soviet Union from World War II down to about 1956 was extremely meager, and such data as were published were often masked in ambiguities, such as giving percentages when the basic figure was not given. No statistical handbooks dealing with the economy, education, population, or similar aspects of Soviet life had been issued since about 1940. The picture changed abruptly in 1956, when the Central Statistical Administration of the USSR published *Narodnoe khoziaistvo SSSR; statisticheskii sbornik*, giving statistical data on a number of phases of the Soviet economy. During 1957 a stream of additional statistical handbooks was received, totaling more than 30 by the end of the year. Two additional general handbooks were received, one a new edition of the book just mentioned dated 1957, and the other entitled *Dostizheniia Sovetskoi vlasti za 40 let v tsifrakh* (Achievements of Soviet Rule for 40 Years in Figures). The others fall into three categories. Some give data for the entire country in certain fields only; for example, the following works issued in 1956 or 1957 by the Central Statistical Administration cover the fields indicated: education and culture, *Kul'turnoe stroitel'stvo SSSR*; trade, *Sovetskaia torgovlia*; industry, *Promyshlennost' SSSR*; acreage sown, *Posevnye ploshchadi SSSR*; cattle, *Chislennost' skota SSSR*; and transportation and communication, *Transport i sviaz'*. Secondly, the central statistical administrations of the constituent republics have undertaken similar handbooks for

<sup>1</sup> *QJCA*, XV (February 1958), 89-100.



their territories; the first received was *Narodnoe khoziaistvo RSFSR* (1957), covering the Russian republic, and similar works have arrived for the Ukrainian, Moldavian, Turkmenian, and Belorussian republics. A third group consists of handbooks covering individual provinces and similar territorial units; the first received was that for Kostroma province, issued in 1956 by the provincial statistical administration and entitled *Narodnoe khoziaistvo Kostromskoi oblasti*. This has been followed by a series of other provincial handbooks.

These books provide a mass of statistical information, now approaching 9,000 pages of figures, which gives a vivid picture of Soviet developments in many fields. The statistics are not limited to favorable aspects alone; significant data not given elsewhere can be found. For example, the handbook for the Crimean province, *Narodnoe khoziaistvo Krymskoi oblasti* (Simferopol', 1957), gives data clearly reflecting the deportation of the Crimean Tatars to Central Asia in 1944. The population for 1940 is given as 1,127,000, and that for 1950 as only 823,000. Even in 1956, according to this handbook, the population had not reached its pre-war level, having grown only to 1,119,000.

On the other hand, data in certain fields, such as certain types of agricultural data and figures on wages and prices, are still considerably restricted or are masked by being given only in percentages or in other ways.

Another aspect of the release of information concerns leading Soviet personalities who were arrested and executed in the purges which began about 1936 and continued down to Stalin's death. The fear of reprisal from the secret police was such that, upon the arrest of these persons, their names disappeared from the Soviet press, and, unless one went back to older publications or to Western sources, one would not

have known that they ever existed. This somewhat ghostly disappearance of Communist leaders and the utter, unbreakable silence concerning their fate had been a characteristic of Soviet publications for nearly 20 years. However, since Stalin's death, the Soviet Government has taken the position that the execution of many such persons was unjustified, and that they were the "innocent" victims of hysteria and abuse of secret police power, in particular by those at the head at various times—Yagoda, Ezhov, and Beria. With the "rehabilitation" of such persons, their names are beginning to reappear in print, sometimes their portraits show up again, and in some cases books written by them—considered "counter-revolutionary literature" for many years—are now being reprinted.

Such books include *V revoliutsii*, by V. A. Antonov-Ovseenko, a revolutionary leader who was executed (or at least died in prison) in 1938, and *Iz proshlogo*, by P. P. Postyshev, who died in prison in 1940. Both, issued in 1957, consist of reminiscences of the early days of Soviet rule.

The same has been true of "rehabilitated" writers. As an example can be taken Peretz Markish, a Jewish writer who was arrested by the Soviet secret police in 1948 or shortly after and who died in 1952. A selection of his poems translated into Russian, *Izbrannoe*, appeared in 1957 with the following comment in the preface criticizing the security police:

Markish was in the bloom of his mighty talent and would doubtless have created even more beautiful compositions, but his life was broken off during its rise. Slandered although innocent, he fell a victim of enemies. Foes of the fatherland physically destroyed this outstanding poet, but were unable to kill his song.

The same is true of the prose writer I. Babel', whose selected works, *Izbrannoe*, also appeared in 1957. Its preface states:

After a long interruption, lasting nearly 20 years, the works of Babel' are being published,



and the younger generation, which has not even heard the name of this great writer, can become acquainted with the books which made such an impact on us 30 years ago. . . . Since 1936 his works almost have not appeared, although he worked a great deal. As always, he was strict with himself. He was working on a novel and on new stories. In 1939, on the basis of a false accusation, I. E. Babel' was arrested. Regrettably, it has not been possible to locate the manuscripts of his unpublished works. Babel' died in 1941 at the age of 47.

References to victims of the Stalin purges appear in various other works. For instance, Vol. 2 of a symposium of recollections about V. I. Lenin, *Vospominaniia o Vladimire Il'iche Lenine*, issued in 1957 by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, gives biographies of a number of purge victims, each ending with a statement, such as "In 1937 was the victim of hostile slander, subsequently rehabilitated." Works like John Reed's *Ten Days That Shook the World*, which had not been printed for decades, were again published.

The pendulum, indeed, seems to have swung in the other direction; Stalin, who had been praised in the Soviet press during his lifetime as no other person in history, was in some ways to receive the same treatment as his opponents. Within a month or two after Khrushchev's secret speech of February 25, 1956, to the Communist Party Congress, publication of works by Stalin ceased in the Soviet Union. The issue of the Soviet national bibliography for March 24 dropped his writings from among the "classics of Marxism-Leninism," a position they had enjoyed for decades; publications by Stalin reaching the editorial office of the national bibliography after that date were tucked away inconspicuously under the heading "History of the Party." Although a number of works by Stalin were published in the first half of 1955, they were omitted from the semiannual cumulation of *Ezhegodnik knigi SSSR* (USSR Book Annual), which appeared after Khrushchev's speech. Crit-

ical statements about Stalin and the "personality cult" began to appear in Soviet publications.

Stalin now appears, however, to be making a comeback. A book consisting of his speeches and articles on the 1917 revolution, *Ob Oktiabr'skoi revoliutsii*, was published in July 1957, and it was entered in the national bibliography under "classics of Marxism-Leninism." And somebody appears to have gone too far in criticizing Stalin in volume 50 of the Soviet encyclopedia, *Bol'shaia sovetskaia entsiklopediia*; the copy received by the Library has page 425 torn out and in its place a new page has been pasted in, printed from a plate in which the offending words have been chiseled out.

Limitations on how far writers may go thus appear still to exist. It may be noted that while Markish's poems may now be published, they are appearing only in Russian translation, and that no books in Yiddish are now being published in the Soviet Union or have been since about 1947.

### Reference Works

Several important reference books were received during the year. The first volume of the "annual" (*Ezhegodnik*) of the Soviet encyclopedia, covering the year 1956, presents basic data and chronicles events of the year for all of the principal countries of the world, as well as giving considerable space to developments in science and technology. Volume 50 of the second edition of the encyclopedia, previously mentioned, is devoted entirely to the USSR, and provides a convenient reference work for basic data on the country. Likewise, it contains considerably more statistical data than did the corresponding volume in the first edition.

The State Publishing House of Political Literature published in 1956 two reference works, obviously heavily laden with propaganda material. *Politicheskii slovar'*,

edited by B. N. Ponomarev, gives extended definitions of numerous terms in such fields as politics, history, and economics, all from the Communist point of view. The other, *Spravochnik propagandista i agitatora* (Handbook for the Propagandist and Agitator), has similar scope but is organized by subject rather than alphabetically.

What appear to be two basic textbooks setting forth the newest version of the party line are *Osnovy politicheskikh znani* (Fundamentals of Political Science), edited by E. Bugaev, and *Istoriia SSSR; epokha sotsializma* (History of the USSR; the Epoch of Socialism), issued by the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Higher Education. Both are 1957 textbooks intended for mass indoctrination. The first sets out the present version of Communist theory, and the second is the latest rewriting of Soviet history.

Another important reference work is *Slovar' russkogo iazyka* (Dictionary of the Russian Language), prepared by the Institute of Linguistics of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The first volume, edited by A. P. Evgen'eva, reached the Library in 1957. It is planned to comprise four volumes and is designed to supersede the standard Russian dictionary by Ushakov. It is to contain approximately 85,000 or 90,000 words; the first volume has 21,889.

Another dictionary, *Orfograficheskii slovar' russkogo iazyka* (Orthographic Dictionary of the Russian Language), edited by S. I. Ozhegov and A. B. Shapiro, was published by the same institute at the end of 1956. Containing 110,000 words, but without definitions, it attempts to standardize Russian spelling and it is based upon the orthographic rules issued earlier that year, which are included in the book as a supplement.

Other important dictionaries received during the year include the first two volumes of a monumental Tatar-Russian dictionary, issued by the Institute of Lan-

guage, Literature, and History of the Tatar Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences; the first volume of a Russian-Georgian dictionary prepared by the Georgian Academy of Sciences; a Russian-Uigur dictionary by T. R. Rakhimov; a Russian-Tajik dictionary by D. Arzumanov and K. K. Karimov; and a Russian-Kurdish dictionary by I. O. Farizov. The first volume of a comprehensive Russian-Chinese dictionary, edited by Liu Tsê-jung, was published in Peking in 1956.

Important specialized dictionaries include T. A. Sofianov's *Anglo-russkii geologicheskii slovar'* (English-Russian Geological Dictionary), 1957, I. A. B. Khainkin's *Anglo-russkii slovar' dorozhnika* (Road Builders' English-Russian Dictionary), 1956, and the second and concluding volume of M. I. Chernov's *Slovar' morskikh i rechnykh terminov* (Dictionary of Marine and River Terms), 1956, representing in effect a miniature encyclopedia of waterborne transportation.

Two encyclopedic works devoted to special topics began publication during the year. One is the *Tovarnyi slovar'* (Commodity Dictionary), published by the USSR Trade Ministry and edited by I. A. Pugachev, the first two volumes of which have been received. It is to be complete in eight volumes with 8,000 articles which describe 20,000 separate consumers' goods and discuss the organization and techniques of trade. The other is the second edition of *Bol'shaia meditsinskaiia entsiklopediia* (Great Medical Encyclopedia), edited by A. N. Bakulev. The first two of the projected 35 volumes have been received. Of interest is the inclusion of stereoscopic glasses for viewing some of the illustrations, and of phonograph records illustrating different heartbeats.

### History

The year 1957 was characterized by the publication of a large number of historical

documents. The occasion was twofold—the fiftieth anniversary of the unsuccessful Russian revolution of 1905–7, and the fortieth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution of 1917. Evidently in connection with these dates, orders went out to the central and provincial archives to publish appropriate historical documents in their possession. Consequently a long series of volumes appeared in cities throughout the Soviet Union, publishing various sources, often apparently for the first time. In connection with the first revolution, for example, the Archive Branch of the Administration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs for the Kuban Territory published *Revoliutsionnoe dvizhenie na Kubani v 1905–1907 gg.; sbornik dokumentov i materialov* (The Revolutionary Movement in the Kuban in 1905–7; Collection of Documents and Materials). Similar works were received for Tula and Smolensk provinces, Georgia, Yakutia, and a number of others. The 1917 revolution is represented in another series, covering, for example, Vologda, Irkutsk, and Viatka provinces, and many others. In addition, a series of collections appeared dealing with specific phases of the revolution in Moscow and Leningrad; for example, the correspondence of the Central Committee of the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party with the provinces, *Perepiska sekretariata TSK RSDRP s mestnymi partiinymi organizatsiiami*, was published in 1957 by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism. Other document collections concern the economic situation in Russia in 1917, and events in Moscow and Petrograd; and others cover specific periods of a few months each. Various collections of documents cover such subjects as the electrification program from 1921 to 1925, and the development of the Soviet Constitution.

The release of this flood of documents, amounting to many thousands, provides historians abroad with considerable infor-

mation not previously available. An examination of these collections, however, leaves a feeling that historical objectivity has not been attained. The great majority of the documents selected are from the Communist camp and the relatively few from hostile sources always seem to put the non-Communist forces in an unfavorable light. Documents written by leaders who are still in disfavor, such as Trotsky, Kamenev, and Zinoviev, are almost always absent, and the documents as a whole seem to reflect external and physical events more than the private workings of the minds of the Communist leaders.

A number of hitherto unpublished documents of the World War II period are included in *Perepiska Predsedatelii Soveta Ministrov SSSR s prezidentami SShA i prem'er-ministrami Velikobritanii vo vremia Velikoi Otechestvennoi voiny, 1941–1945 gg.*, issued by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This consists of correspondence between Stalin on the one hand and Roosevelt, Truman, Churchill, and Attlee on the other. An English edition is understood to have been published at the end of the year.

After a long delay, publication was resumed of *Istoriia grazhdanskoi voiny* (History of the Civil War), which gives the official version of the Bolshevik revolution and the civil war which followed. The first volume, lavishly illustrated, which appeared in 1938, had the personal participation of Stalin, and the unannounced but clear purpose of glorifying his role in the revolution. The second was published in 1942, and then the project lapsed. The Institute of Marxism-Leninism has now undertaken the completion of the work; the third volume, covering November 1917 to March 1919, appeared in 1957, and work is proceeding on the last two. Stalin's role in the revolution has been substantially reduced in the volume received.

An important reference work is *Istoriia*



SSSR; ukazatel' sovetskoi literatury za 1917-1952 gg., the first volume of which was issued in 1956 by the Fundamental Library of Social Sciences of the USSR Academy of Sciences. This undertakes to provide a listing of Soviet books and articles published from 1917 to 1952 on the history of Russia. The size of the undertaking is indicated by the fact that the first of the three projected volumes contains 18,825 entries, which are arranged by subject, providing a convenient approach to material required. This volume is accompanied by a separate supplement containing the classification scheme used, author and geographical indexes, and a list of the journals and collections indexed. It is interesting to note that works by M. N. Pokrovskii are included, although he has long since fallen out of favor with the Communists; works criticizing him are given under the heading, "The Struggle against Petty Bourgeois Distortions of Marxism by M. N. Pokrovskii and his School." But at least he fared better than Stalin, whose works are not listed at all.

The fourth edition of Lenin's works, which had originally been scheduled for 35 volumes, the last of which appeared in 1951, was renewed in 1957 with the publication of volume 36. This and several additional volumes are to contain works omitted from the earlier ones for various reasons, often political. Volume 36 includes Lenin's "will" of December 25, 1922, heretofore suppressed in the USSR but circulated widely abroad, in which he sharply criticized Stalin. It also contains texts of letters from Lenin to revolutionary leaders subsequently executed, such as Zinov'ev, Bukharin, and others. A fifth edition of Lenin's complete works is now planned.

The first volume (1957) of a 12-volume collection of the works of E. V. Tarle, a leading Soviet historian, has also been received.

## Current Affairs

As usual in the Soviet Union, important policy-fixing speeches and decrees were printed and distributed in large quantities during 1957; e. g., Khrushchev's speech on the reorganization of industrial administration, *O dal'neishem sovershenstvovanii organizatsii upravleniia promyshlennosti i stroitel'stva*, and his oration on the fortieth anniversary of the Communist revolution, *Sorok let Velikoi Oktiabr'skoi revoliutsii*, were issued by the State Political Publishing House. The expulsion of Malenkov, Kaganovich, and Molotov from the Central Committee was covered in *Leninskoe edinstvo partii nesokrushimo* (The Leninist Unity of the Party is Unbreakable), a 230-page book published by *Pravda*. Publications were devoted to the visits of Bulganin and Khrushchev to Finland (*Missiia mira i druzhby*), of Voroshilov to the Far East (*Prebyvanie K. E. Voroshilova v Kitae, Indonezii, V'etname i Mongolii*), and of Zhukov to India and Burma (*Vizit druzhby*, by L. Kitaev and G. Bol'shakov). The latter may be among the pamphlets on Zhukov cited as one of the reasons for his downfall at the end of 1957.

The revolt in Hungary in 1956 urgently required explaining away by the Communist authorities, and several works made an attempt to do so. Among them are *O sobytiakh v Vengrii; fakty i dokumenty* (Events in Hungary; Facts and Documents), compiled by B. Mazov and others, and Vasilii Zakharchenko's *Budapesht, oktiabr'—noiabr' 1956* (Budapest, October–November 1956). Works attacking the United States continued to appear; among them were G. K. Seleznev's *Ten' dollara nad Rossiei* (The Shadow of the Dollar over Russia), 1957, describing Russian-American relations immediately after the end of the first World War, and two accounts describing alleged American spies in the Soviet Union—*Kvadrat*



B-52 (Square B-52), by P. N. Sakharov, and *Tropoi obrechennykh* (Path of the Doomed), by N. N. Nagaev—both published in one volume in 1957.

A collection of speeches and other documents by Communist leaders reflecting the reaction to the problem of "national Communism" in various countries appeared in *Pod znamenem proletarskogo internacionalizma* (Under the Banner of Proletarian Internationalism). The documents cover the period from October 31, 1956, to January 31, 1957.

Possibly reflecting increased Soviet interest in the Middle and the Far East, a number of works dealing with these regions were received during the year. The availability of materials in Russian, even though in some cases they are little more than translations from the native languages, may be valuable not only because of the difficulty of obtaining such materials from Communist-controlled countries, but also because information in Russian may be more accessible to many readers than in some of the Oriental languages.

Two such books in the field of literature might be mentioned: N. T. Fedorenko's *Kitaiskaia literatura* (1956), a 729-page history of Chinese literature, emphasizing Communist writers; and *Poety Azii*, edited by A. IU. Krivitskii, which is a 910-page anthology (1957) containing Russian translations of works by nearly 300 poets of 21 Asiatic countries. Many of the poems included are either clearly pro-Communist or devoted to themes in accord with the Communist Party line. In other fields, T. N. Shcheglova's *V'etnam* (1957) is devoted to a physical and geographical study of Vietnam, while the RSFSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences published in 1957 an informative work called *Shkola i prosvetshchenie v Narodnom Kitae* (School and Education in People's China), which was edited by A. I. Markushevich and others.

## Military Affairs

In the field of military affairs, a number of works appeared dealing with individual campaigns and operations of the Soviet Army during the second World War. Included in this group are V. P. Morozov's *Zapadnee Voronezha* (West of Voronezh), 1956, describing three battles in the winter of 1942-43, and V. A. Matsulenko's *Razgrom nemetsko-fashistskikh voisk na balkanskom napravlenii* (The Defeat of the German Fascist Forces in the Balkan Area), 1957, containing an account of operations in the Balkan Peninsula. Such books are characterized by greater detail than has usually been the case in the past, and often include the designations of Soviet units, the names of Soviet naval vessels, and the texts of orders and other documents.

Political ideology and training in the Soviet armed forces, now receiving increased emphasis, are reflected in such acquisitions as *Marksizm-leninizm o voine i armii*; *sbornik statei* (Marxism-Leninism on War and the Army; a Collection of Articles), 1956.

While the Library has doubtless acquired only a fraction of the books issued on military training, a fair number of such volumes has been received; for example, A. A. Bakal's *Voiskovaia razvedka* (Military Reconnaissance), N. N. Nikiforov's *Minomety* (Mortars), and *Artilleriiskaia instrumental'naia razvedka*, by D. A. Belugin and others, a textbook for artillery officers. Other books deal with atomic weapons, such as *Udarnaia volna atomnogo vzryva* (The Shock Wave of the Atomic Bomb), by I. A. Naumenko and I. G. Petrovskii. A civil defense manual, describing atomic, chemical, and bacteriological attacks, was issued by the All-Union Volunteer Society for Assistance to the Army, the Air Force, and the Navy under the title *Uchebnoe posobie po MPVO*. All of these publications were issued in 1956.

A two-volume collection of selected works, including texts of orders, of M. V. Frunze, an early Soviet military leader, was also received. This is a 1957 publication.

### Religion

An apparent intensification of anti-religious propaganda was noted during the year. The Museum of the History of Religion and Atheism of the USSR Academy of Sciences began publication in 1957 of a yearbook (*Ezhegodnik*) containing articles attacking religion, together with material on such topics as religious art. Other polemic works included D. A. Biriukov's *Mif o dushe* (The Myth of the Soul), 1956, and D. Sidorov's *O khristianskikh prazdnikakh, postakh i obriadakh* (Christian Holidays, Fasts, and Rites), 1957.

Church publications from the USSR were limited to such works as *Pravoslavnyi tserkovnyi Kalendar' na 1957 god* (Orthodox Church Calendar for 1957) and *Starobriadcheskii tserkovnyi Kalendar' na 1957 god* (Old Believers' Church Calendar for 1957).

### Regional Studies

The Library's receipts during the year included a large number of publications dealing with various areas under Soviet rule. Many dealt with the geography, history, and literature of the Ukraine. Guidebooks to various Ukrainian cities, such as *L'viv; putivnyk* (for Lvov), by A. I. Pashchuk and I. S. Derkach, were received; other cities so covered include Kiev, Kharkov, and Odessa. There were also local histories of various areas, such as the extensive *Narysy istorii L'vova* (1956), edited by B. K. Dudykevych and Ivan Krypiakkevych.

A four-volume anthology of Ukrainian poetry from Hryhorii Skovoroda to the present, *Antologiiia ukrains'koi poezii*, was received. The anthology, edited by Mak-

sym Ryl's'kyi and Mykola Nahnybida, was published at Kiev in 1957. The first volumes were received of the collected works of Marko Vovchok and Oles' Donchenko. Works on Ukrainian writers included books on Ivan Franko by IAKiv Biloshtan, on Ivan Karpenko-Karyi (I. K. Tobilevych) by L. Stetsenko, and on Mykhailo Kotsiubyns'kyi by N. L. Kalenychenko, all published in Kiev.

A Soviet account of Ukrainian industry under Communist rule is to be found in *Promyslovist' radians'koi Ukrainy za 40 rokiv*, edited by M. M. Seredenko and issued by the Institute of Economics of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in 1957.

Among *émigré* publications that were acquired, mention may be made of *Bukovyna, ii minule i suchasne*, edited by D. Kvitkov'skyi, T. Brindzau, and A. Zhukovs'kyi, which presents an exhaustive account of the Bukovina area. This was issued simultaneously in Paris, Detroit, and Philadelphia in 1956. Mytrofan IAvdas' also published in 1956 an account, in Ukrainian, English, and German, of the persecution of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Church by the Communists. A contribution to the history of Ukrainians in Canada is the *Jubilee Book (1905-1955)* of the Ukrainian Mutual Benefit Association of St. Nicholas in Canada, issued in Winnipeg in 1957.

The history of Minsk, capital of Belorussia, was presented in a lavish edition, *Istoriia Minska*, published in 1957 by the press of the Belorussian Academy of Sciences. A 424-page account of Belorussian literature in the nineteenth century is given in Stsiapan Maikhrovich's *Narysy belaruskai literatury XIX stagoddzia*, also published in Minsk in 1957.

The national and local academies of sciences have embarked on programs of publishing local histories; for example, the Institute of History of the Kirghiz Academy of Sciences issued in 1956 *Istoriia Kir-*

gizii (History of Kirghizia) in two volumes. Similar works were received on the history of the Kazakh and Uzbek Republics, prepared by their respective academies; and local branches of the national Academy of Sciences have issued volumes on Karelia, Yakutia, and Moldavia. An important group of books is a series prepared by the Institute of Geography of the USSR Academy of Sciences on different areas of the Soviet Union, emphasizing economic geography.

Of particular value for reference is a city directory of Moscow entitled *Moskva; kratkaia adresno-spravochnaia kniga*, which was issued by "Mosgorspravka" in 1956. It lists a large number of institutes, Government offices, and similar organizations.

### Economics

The many books received on specific topics in the general field of economics include 1956 and 1957 works on finance, such as *Voprosy sovetskikh finansov*; on the economics of ferrous metallurgy, *Voprosy ekonomiki predpriatii chernoi metallurgii SSSR*, edited by I. G. Gorelik and B. IA Riabin'kii; on labor, *Spravochnik profsoiuznogo rabotnika*; and on state insurance, F. V. Kon'shin's *Gosudarstvennoe strakhovanie v SSSR*. The texts of decrees and other governmental and Party documents in the field of economics are given in *Direktivy KPSS i Sovetskogo pravitel'stva po khoziaistvennym voprosam* (Directives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the Soviet Government on Economic Questions), of which the first of three volumes has been received; in *Zheleznodorozhnyi transport SSSR v dokumentakh partii i Sovetskogo pravitel'stva* (Railroad Transportation of the USSR in Documents of the Party and Soviet Government); and in *Sbornik zakonodatel'nykh aktov o trude* (Collection of Legislation on Labor). In connection with the fortieth anniversary of the

Soviet state, there was published *Sorok let sovetskoi torgovli* (Forty Years of Soviet Trade), edited by B. I. Gogol', which provides a historical review of the subject.

A view of the operations of the USSR Central Statistical Administration can be gained from its *Plan statisticheskikh rabot na 1956 g.* (Plan of Statistical Operations in 1956), which indicates the types of statistical information compiled by this agency, the source of the data, deadlines, and similar information.

E. Varga, leading Soviet economist, published in 1957 a revised edition of his *Osnovnye voprosy ekonomiki i politiki imperializma* (Basic Problems of Imperialist Economics and Politics), originally published in 1953. In the preface, Varga blames the "personality cult" for the inclusion in the first edition of "various fallacious propositions of J. V. Stalin without critical examination."

A report by the Soviet agricultural delegation, headed by V. V. Matskevich, which visited the United States and Canada in 1955, was published the same year under the title *Otchet sovetskoi sel'skokhoziaistvennoi delegatsii o poezdke v SShA i Kanadu v 1955 g.* The book states in conclusion that certain aspects of agriculture in these countries should be studied further by Soviet agronomists, but that not all of the methods employed are adaptable in the USSR.

In addition to statistics on the USSR, Soviet sources have published considerable data on countries in the Soviet orbit. Official data on the European satellites are given in *Itogi vypolneniia khoziaistvennykh planov 1955 g. v evropeiskikh stranakh narodnoi demokratii*, issued by the Publishing House of Foreign Literature in 1956, while the satellites in Asia are covered by *Razvitie ekonomiki stran narodnoi demokratii Azii (obzor za 1956)*, issued in 1957 by the Foreign Trade Publishing House.



### Belles-Lettres

The best-known Soviet novel of the year was, of course, V. Dudintsev's *Ne khlebom edinyim* (Not by Bread Alone), published first in the Soviet literary journal *Novyi mir* in 1956, and afterwards issued in book form in Moscow (by the "Soviet Writer" publishing house) and at about the same time in Munich by the Central Association of Political Emigrants from the USSR. Aside from provoking considerable discussion within and outside the USSR, it was the target of criticism by Khrushchev himself.

The works of several Soviet writers who had been under a cloud or were executed by the Soviet secret police some years ago are again being published. Mention of two has been made earlier in this report. A collection of stories by the humorist Mikhail Zoshchenko, who for some years had been allowed to publish only translations, appeared in 1956. Aleksandr Blok (*d.* 1921), whose works had been regarded for years as decadent, was the subject of a biography by L. I. Timofeev, which was published by Moscow University in 1957.

The first volume (1956) of an edition of the complete works of F. M. Dostoevskii was also received during the year.

Several extensive anthologies were published during 1957, including a three-volume collection of Soviet short stories, *Rasskazy russkikh sovetskikh pisatelei*, edited by N. S. Atarov and V. A. Kovalevskii, and a collection of Soviet poetry, *Antologiiia russkoi sovetskoi poezii*, in two volumes. Continuing a series started in 1950, two volumes of nineteenth-century Russian novels were reprinted under the editorship of B. S. Meilakh. This set, entitled *Russkie povesti XIX veka*, includes the texts of novels by lesser-known authors who nevertheless have some literary merit; the volumes just published cover the last three decades of the century. Also re-

printed in 1957 was A. N. Afanas'ev's famous collection of Russian folk-tales, *Narodnye russkie skazki*, which had long been out of print. The earliest known Russian comedy, *Artakserksovo deistvo* (The Comedy of Artaxerses), was published by the USSR Academy of Sciences for the first time in 1957. Written in 1672 by I. G. Gregori, the comedy was lost for three centuries; two manuscripts of it were, however, recently located in the Vologda Provincial Library and in the Bibliothèque Municipale in Lyon, France.

The first volume (1956) of a new annual, *Russkaia sovetskaia literatura*, was received. It is to contain the papers delivered at the annual meetings of the Institute of World Literature of the USSR Academy of Sciences, devoted to the discussion of works published the previous year, generalization of trends, and an examination of new problems. The volume received covers the March 1955 and February 1956 meetings.

### Art

The Institute of the Theory and History of Graphic Arts of the USSR Academy of Arts has undertaken a six-volume work entitled *Vseobshchaia istoriia iskusstva* (General History of the Arts), edited by B. V. Veimarn. The first volume (on the art of the ancient world), published in 1956, contains 467 pages of text, 395 plates, and 57 pages of indexes.

The interest in Asia outside the Soviet Union mentioned previously may be reflected in two large illustrated albums: *Izobrazitel'noe iskusstvo Kitaia* (Chinese Graphic Art), a 1956 compilation by O. N. Glukhareva, with 148 pages of plates, and *Pamiatniki iskusstva Indii v sobraniakh muzeev SSSR* (Indian Art in Soviet Collections), a 1955 compilation by S. I. Tiuliaev, containing 119 illustrations. The latter is in Russian and English, and both albums have some colored plates. A large, beautiful, and well-



printed book is *Drevnearmianskaia miniatiura*, compiled by L. A. Durnovo, which was published in Erevan, Armenia, in 1952. It contains reproductions of miniatures (mostly on religious topics) in medieval Armenian manuscripts.

### History of Ideas

The Institute of Philosophy of the USSR Academy of Sciences is publishing, under the editorship of M. S. Dynnik, a history of philosophy, *Istoriia filosofii*. With two volumes devoted to philosophy prior to Marxism and the remaining two to Marxism and other later trends, this set is meant to present the current Communist conceptions of the development of philosophy. The first two volumes (1957) have been received.

The Library has also acquired the first volume (in two parts, 1957) of the USSR Academy's *Istoriia estestvoznaniia v Rossii* (History of the Natural Sciences in Russia), edited by N. A. Figurovskii. This volume represents the first attempt to produce a comprehensive survey of the history of science in pre-revolutionary Russia.

### Education

Several important and informative books in the field of Soviet education were received. M. M. Deineko's *40 let narodnogo obrazovaniia* (1957) gives a historical account of the development of the Soviet educational system; and the RSFSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences published in 1955 *Shkolovedenie* (Schools), a manual for school administrators, and in 1957 *Narodnoe obrazovanie v SSSR*, an extensive survey of most phases of Soviet education. A large collection of decrees and instructions on higher education appears in *Vyshshaia shkola*, edited by L. I. Karpov and V. A. Severtsev and issued by the USSR Ministry of Higher Education. In addition, there is the statistical handbook, *Kul'turnoe stroitel'stvo SSSR*, men-

tioned above. The liberalization of the release of information is evident in these books, which contain much factual data not previously published. Psychology of teaching is discussed extensively in *Didaktika* (1957), by M. A. Danilov and B. P. Esipov.

### Sports

Among a number of books received in the field of sports and physical education is F. I. Samoukov's *Istoriia fizicheskoi kul'tury*, covering the history of physical culture in Russia from prehistoric times to the present.

### Bibliography

Bibliographies in the field of belles-lettres included one devoted to adventure, travel, and "fantasy" stories (the latter including science fiction), by Z. P. Shalashova and IU. S. Zubov, entitled *Prikliucheniia, puteshestviia, fantastika*, which was issued in 1957. An attempt to fill a gap in the bibliography of Russian serials was made in *Russkaia periodicheskaia pechat' (1895-okt. 1917); spravochnik*, published in 1957 by the State Political Literature Publishing House. The list is not complete, however, and the data given tend to be more political than bibliographical.

The All-Union Book Chamber has undertaken an index of Russian short stories, poems, and similar works published in collections and literary almanacs prior to the Revolution. This project has so far resulted in two books—a preliminary list of such collections to 1900, prepared by N. Smirnov-Sokol'skii under the title *Russkie literaturnye al'manakhi i sborniki XVIII-XIX vv.* (1956) and O. D. Golubeva's index for the period 1900-11, entitled *Literaturno-khudozhestvennye al'manakhi i sborniki* (1957).

The Institute of Russian Literature of the USSR Academy issued in 1957 *Adam Mitskevich v russkoi pečati*, a list of 2,683

bibliographical items by or about the Polish national poet Adam Mickiewicz, which were published in Russian from 1825 to 1955.

Other important bibliographies received include D. M. Rossiiskii's *Istoriia vseobshchei i otechestvennoi meditsiny i zdorovookhraneniia* (History of General and Russian Medicine), 1956, containing 8,707 entries for Russian works on the history of medicine both within and outside Russia; *Bibliograficheskie istochniki po matematike i mekhanike*, prepared in 1957 by the Library of the USSR Academy of Sciences, which lists 1,305 bibliographical sources (mostly articles and books) on mathematics and mechanics; and *Automatika, telemekhanika, priborostroenie*, issued in 1956 by the Institute of Automatic and Remote Control of the USSR Academy of Sciences, which provides an annotated index of materials on automatic

and remote control and instrument making.

### *Émigré Publications*

Among a number of Russian *émigré* publications not previously mentioned are Irina Saburova's *Bessmertnyi lebed'*, a biography of the great Russian dancer Anna Pavlova, and G. Aleksandrovskii's *Tsushimskii boi*, a description of the naval Battle of Tsushima between Russia and Japan in 1905. Both were published in New York in 1956. Particular reference should also be made to the numerous publications of the Institute for the Study of the USSR in Munich, and such publications as R. Trakho's *Cherkesy*, a study of the Circassian tribe in the Caucasus, published in Munich in 1956.

BORIS I. GOROKHOFF

*Slavic and Central European Division*

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## SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

- A Descriptive Catalog of Rare Chinese Books in the Library of Congress.* Compiled by Wang Chung-Min and edited by T. L. Yuan. Text in Chinese. Volume I (p. 1-666) and Volume II (p. 667-1306). 1957. A limited number of copies are available free upon request to the Chinese Section, Orientalia Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.
- A Descriptive Checklist of Selected Manuscripts in the Monasteries of Mount Athos.* 1957. Compiled under the general direction of Ernest W. Saunders and prepared for the press by Charles G. LaHood, Jr. 36 p. For sale by the Photoduplication Service, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$1 a copy. This checklist includes all known significant collections of photocopies of Mt. Athos manuscripts.
- Early Printed Books of the Low Countries from the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection. An Exhibition in the Library of Congress April 2, 1958, to August 31, 1958.* 1958. 37 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price 30 cents a copy.
- Image of America: Early Photography, 1839-1900.* 1957. 88 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$1 a copy. This printed catalog for the exhibition of the same title contains more than 50 plates of outstanding photographs in the display.
- Newspapers on Microfilm.* Third edition, 1957. Compiled by George A. Schwegmann, Jr. 202 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$3 a copy.
- North and Northeast Africa, a Selected, Annotated List of Writings, 1951-1957.* 1957. Compiled by Helen F. Conover. 182 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$1.35 a copy. This is the second volume of a 2-volume guide to recent literature about Africa; the first, *Africa South of the Sahara, a Selected, Annotated List of Writings, 1951-1956*, was issued in June 1957.
- Polish Abbreviations, A Selective List.* Second edition, 1957. Compiled by Janina Wojcicka. 164 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$1.25 a copy.
- Russian Abbreviations, A Selective List.* Second revised and expanded edition, 1957. Compiled by Alexander Rosenberg. 513 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$2.75 a copy.
- Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress.* Sixth edition, 1958. Edited by Marguerite V. Quattlebaum. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$9.75 a copy.
- Three Views of the Novel.* By Irving Stone, John O'Hara, and MacKinlay Kantor. Lectures Presented under the Auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund. 1957. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price 25 cents a copy.